

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## PASSED PURE FOOD BILL.

The Nebraska Senate has passed the pure food bill by a vote of 18 to 12. This is the second bill in the food series.

## LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY EXPAND.

Libby, McNeill & Libby last week made an increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The company has decided to branch out and extend its business.

## TRAIN LOAD OF MEAT.

Last week the Northwestern railroad sent east from Omaha a 40-car trainload of fresh meats. The train divided in half at Council Bluffs, and hustled east on express time.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIPMENTS.

Consul-General J. P. Bray reports from Melbourne that the total shipments of wool from Australia to the United States during the season 1902-3 amounted to 34,004 bales, or 1,789 bales less than in the previous season.

## SOAP CHEESE.

The Minnesota Pure Food and Dairy Commissioners confiscated 8,500 lbs. of bum cheese in Minneapolis, Friday of last week, and rendered it into soap grease. It was not up to standard. This Western cheese is "orful."

## LONGEST ON 'CHANGE.

A veteran Chicago Board of Trade man, R. W. Rathborne, who bought his membership so far back that he paid only a few dollars for it, now has his certificate posted for transfer. His connection with the Board of Trade has lasted longer than that of any other living member.

## SLAUGHTER OF ARGENTINE CATTLE.

The British Board of Agriculture has specifically ordered that all cattle landed in the United Kingdom from Argentina and Uruguay "shall be landed at a foreign animal's wharf, and be slaughtered there within ten days after landing," and, further, be subject to the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts of 1894-6 and the Orders made under those acts.

## DEAD—NOT LIVE HOGS.

The 20 hogs bought by the John P. Squire Co., Cambridge, Mass., from the city of Portland, Me., and for which 9 1/4c. per lb. was paid, were dressed hogs, and the price was for dressed meat, the carcasses to be delivered to the company's Cambridge plant at that price per lb. dressed weight.

## PROBING THE COLORED OIL MATTER.

The Louisville palm oil colored cotton oil case is before the Federal Courts. The grand jury, Louisville, Ky., some days ago had before it Albert Andry, a refiner, in the employ of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, for the purpose of examining him upon the subject of this artificial coloring question.

## ANSWER TO BE FILED APRIL 18.

In the matter of the Grosscup injunction the packers have until Saturday of next week, April 18, to file answer or appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Grosscup's decision in overruling the demurrer of the defendants in the original action. The above date was set by Judge Grosscup last Saturday, after conference with the attorneys for both sides.

## MUST STICK TO HIGHER MEAT.

The following information is sent by our Washington correspondent:

Acting Secretary Darling of the Navy Department has decided that the government has no legal grounds for revoking its contract with a Norfolk meat company. The Secretary feels that the government will be forced to pay excessive prices for meat as a result of the high price of that article when the contract was closed last year.

## NORTHERN SECURITIES LOSE.

The decision in the Northern Securities Company is against the company. The case was heard at St. Paul, Minn., by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision was handed down on Thursday and the court is unanimous. The decision is virtually that the Northern Securities Company is a merger and an illegal combination or trust. The case, it is understood, will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

## GERMAN EMPEROR A MEAT PARTNER.

The northwestern papers are circulating and pinning their faith to the following Canadian item:

"The Kaiser has gone into the butcher business. His name figures in the list of partners in a great German abattoir just inaugurated at Toronto, where 500 bullocks will be killed every day. The meat will be taken by special steamships to Hamburg, where it will be tinned for use in the German army."

## LOUIS F. SWIFT IS PRESIDENT.

Louis F. Swift has, as was generally expected, been elected president of the immense packinghouse concern of Swift & Company. He takes the place made vacant by the death of his father, the late Gustavus F. Swift. Mr. Swift was bred to the business, brought up in the business, and knows every in and out of the business. He is a very able and courageous man, tall, strong and vigorous. Besides, the new president is popular and kind to those under him. The choice was a safe and fortunate one. Edward F. Swift, L. F. S.'s brother, has been elected vice-president. The board of directors passed suitable resolutions on the sad loss of the founder of the business.

## PACKING PLANT FOR MEXICO.

A Mexico City, Mexico, dispatch gives the following information in regard to the new meat plant which the International Packing Company purposed building at Mexico City: Alberto Terrazas of the wealthy and powerful Terrazas family of Chihuahua is here, to remain six months, and will devote his time to establishing a plant of the International Packing Company in this city. A million dollars will be expended on buildings, and the concern is backed by ex-Governor Terazas, of Chihuahua, Enrique Creel, the banker, and J. F. Brittingham, a capitalist, who has made a great fortune in the soap business.

The International Company has three valuable concessions from the Federal Government for packing plants and will have its largest establishment here. Other plants will be erected at Torreon and at Chihuahua City. The buildings here will be on lines similar to those of the Chicago stock yards and packing house.

## HOGS SCARCE IN HUNGARY.

Notwithstanding the generally accepted wealth of Hungary as a possessor of hogs, she being credited to have 40 hogs for every 100 inhabitants, butchers of that country are clamoring on account of a scarcity and the high prices of hogs. An entirely inadequate number of hogs are marketed to even supply the urgent demand, and this at the exorbitant prices of 12 to 14 cents per pound live weight. The butchers wish the tax of 21 cents per head removed; at least until the present critical situation ceases, by more abundant and normal supply of hogs in the markets.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Chicago Board of Trade, as well as the New York Produce Exchange, was closed yesterday, Good Friday.

The Chicago Board of Trade was also closed on Tuesday of this week, on account of the city elections.

Produce Exchange memberships are somewhat lower; sales at \$500.

W. E. McCaw (McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.) was a visitor at the Exchange this week.

Henry C. Bertram (Pool & Macy) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: William Houston, James Craig, Glasgow; N. D. Poillons, Liverpool; Uage Linn, Copenhagen; J. C. Kerhoef, Indianapolis; E. D. Felton, St. Louis; N. G. Craft, St. Louis; C. L. Cavenburg, Herbert C. Wright, R. S. Church, C. F. Hately, Chicago.

## SEE BENEFIT IN GERMAN MEAT LAW.

A Kansas City packer has the following to say about the German meat law:

"In one way the law is a benefit to American packing plants. It is a substitute for many laws bearing on the same subject and it is now operative throughout the German empire. The law in Prussia or Bavaria or any other political division of the empire is now the same as that in force in the other political divisions, thus preventing trouble and confusion, which, prior to the adoption of the law, was unavoidable and vexatious."

During the five years, 1894 to 1898, inclusive, the exports of meats and meat animals from the United States to Germany averaged only 2.8 per cent. of the total exportation of those commodities. The total value of such exports to Germany during the five years was only \$15,700,000. During the same period the exports of meats and meat animals to England amounted to \$507,977,000 in value.

## AMERICAN LARD IN GERMANY.

The question whether the lard imported into Germany from the United States since the passage of the margarine act has improved in quality is not answered in the affirmative by a German contemporary. The lack of control of importation of fats as well as the latter's insufficient chemical identification are responsible for the stretching qualities of the terms "pure" and "genuine." The German chemists claim all lards free from seed-oils to be admissible as pure lards. Pure and newly rendered lard exhibits, after cooling, a wavy surface with peculiar, sharp-pointed crystals at the edges. Lard mixed

## LIVESTOCK AT KANSAS CITY.

Following were the comparative receipts and disposition of livestock at Kansas City for the month of March:

Receipts.			
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	125,293	137,111	90,793
1902.....	103,032	160,029	59,488
Average weight of hogs—1903, 218 lbs.; 1902, 188 lbs.			

Receipts from January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 407,092
1902..... 333,799

Shipments.
1903..... 46,043
1902..... 42,757

Consumed in Kansas City.
1903..... 69,302
1902..... 53,393
From January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 236,932
1902..... 187,526

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## LIVESTOCK AT ST. JOSEPH.

Following were the comparative receipts and disposition of livestock at St. Joseph for the month of March:

Receipts.			
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	35,623	124,694	63,578
1902.....	22,452	146,293	59,921
Average weight of hogs—1903, 234 lbs.; 1902, 211 lbs.			

Receipts from January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 113,079
1902..... 78,257

Shipments.
1903..... 8,685
1902..... 5,867

Consumed in St. Joseph.
1903..... 25,045
1902..... 15,276
From January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 82,540
1902..... 57,902

—♦—

with a seed-oil, added to a 2 per cent. solution of silver nitrate, acidified with a few drops of nitric acid, boiled and cooled, shows, by the brown color of the fatty layer, the presence of a seed oil. Animal oils do not react on silver nitrate. Therefore, lards containing the latter pass the German testing stations as pure lards.

## LIVESTOCK AT OMAHA.

Following were the comparative receipts and disposition of livestock at Omaha for the month of March:

Receipts.			
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	83,698	163,618	141,441
1902.....	63,899	202,624	105,361
Average weight of hogs—1903, 236 lbs.; 1902, 211 lbs.			

Receipts from January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 236,277
1902..... 199,213

Shipments.
1903..... 20,995
1902..... 18,700

Consumed in Omaha.
1903..... 58,532
1902..... 39,869
From January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 180,465
1902..... 146,724

LIVESTOCK AT SIOUX CITY.			
Following were the comparative receipts and disposition of livestock at Sioux City for the month of March:			
Receipts.			
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	34,195	60,830	1,610
1902.....	31,879	73,253	4,006
Average weight of hogs—1903, 217 lbs.; 1902, 229 lbs.			

From January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 83,133
1902..... 79,599

Shipments.
1903..... 23,500
1902..... 19,910

Consumed in Sioux City.
1903..... 5,908
1902..... 6,367
From January 1 to March 31:
1903..... 18,241
1902..... 21,128

MANGROVE-BARK FOR TANNING.
Very satisfactory leather has been manufactured with the aid of mangrove-bark, and this not merely on an experimental scale, but when working with whole hides and skins. The objectionable red color produced by mangrove-bark may be overcome by a judicious admixture with myrobalans, oak-bark, etc.
—♦—
EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.
Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending April 4, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs. & Pgs.
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	2513	1576	1102	.....	.....	.....	85 3510
Bovic, Liverpool	2791	145	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	2665
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	1750	2248	611	40	.....	37	890 4100
Philadelphia, Southampton	312	2073	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1750
Menominee, London	339	1550	301	.....	.....	.....	50	241 13500
Minnetonka, London	.....	165	322	.....	.....	.....	225	15425
Wells City, Bristol	750	.....	332	25	.....	.....	.....	3300
Consuelo, Hull	.....	503	1059	.....	233	100	50	1127 15228
Columbia, Glasgow	1200	399	839	.....	233	100	50	910 1675
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	50	500	50	268	125	900	3154
Noordam, Rotterdam	4500	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	326	880
Kensington, Antwerp	4492	.....	260	.....	.....	186	160	.....
Neckar, Bremen	.....	25	.....	600	.....	5	1870	50
La Savoie, Havre	1000	50	25	.....	.....	.....	200	300
Powhatan, Mediterranean	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	200	260	200
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	243	5505	69254
Ravenna, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15002	7201	9330	2463	714	991	448	5075 67869
Last week	34138	4216	7453	4175	605	1084	558	4199 53596
Same time in 1902	24128	11628	12612	.....	310	1041	243	5505 69254

**STOCKS OF PROVISIONS**  
**KANSAS CITY.**

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	1	...
Other kinds pork bbls.	801	2,280
P. S. lard con. tcs.	773	2,570
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,936	5,384
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,917,600	7,461,464
Short clear mid., lbs.	92,700	298,582
Extra S. C. mid., lbs.	3,853,800	4,781,700
Long clear mid., lbs.	22,500	...
Dry salt shoulders...	901,900	4,057,900
D. S. bellies, lbs...	1,830,100	2,111,931
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	629,200	753,376
S. P. hams, lbs...	10,576,400	18,941,343
S. P. bellies, lbs...	2,427,000	4,240,386
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs...	4,179,800	3,955,467
S. P. skin. hams, lbs.	3,024,000	3,079,288
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,314,400	4,367,250
Total cut meats, lbs.	32,779,400	54,068,687

**Live Hogs.**

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Received	137,111	160,029
Shipped	180	7,876
Driven out	136,734	152,673
Average weight	218	188

**MILWAUKEE.**

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business March 31 as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork, winter pkd. (new), lbs.	1,327	13,923
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), bbls.	...	1,526
Other kinds of barreled pork, lbs.	2,743	3,218
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	259	1,503
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	639	707
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,828,760	960,512
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	363,558	189,378
Short clear middles, lbs.	37,401	110,709
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	320,250	419,630
Long clear middles, lbs.	14,743	71,239
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	88,200	320,158
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	269,600	626,440
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	2,769,200	3,003,630

**STOCKS OF LARD.**

The following estimates of the stocks of lard March 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1903.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
April 1.	March 1.	April 1.				
Liverpool and Manchester	11,000	13,500	12,000	6,000	27,000	46,000
Other British ports	2,500	3,500	4,000	5,000	7,000	8,000
Hamburg	12,000	15,000	14,500	12,500	9,000	12,000
Bremen	1,0	2,000	1,500	1,000	2,000	3,000
Berlin	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,000
Baltic ports	13,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	4,000	8,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	3,500
Antwerp	7,000	7,500	1,500	1,500	4,000	7,000
French ports	1,100	500	2,500	5,000	4,000	8,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	51,100	56,300	49,000	44,000	62,000	101,000
Afloat for Europe	40,000	50,000	78,000	70,000	60,000	75,000
Total in Europe and afloat	91,100	106,500	127,000	114,000	122,000	176,000
Chicago prime steam	11,108	12,293	55,574	29,399	105,249	143,255
Chicago and other kinds	10,800	12,011	11,388	6,236	10,171	8,395
East St. Louis	125	None	1,367	2,501	10,300	16,000
Kansas City	3,709	6,123	7,954	6,723	6,576	21,358
Omaha	2,842	3,703	6,657	1,856	3,484	4,819
New York	6,170	6,525	6,035	9,027	11,234	19,177
Milwaukee	903	362	2,210	1,376	7,876	8,317
Cedar Rapids	(1)	(1)	1,070	1,604	4,158	1,084
South St. Joseph	1,503	2,665	3,036	2,560	620	4,230
Total tierces	123,231	151,011	222,051	175,052	280,309	403,635

# STURTEVANT GENERATING SETS

*31*  
*In 100 types and sizes.*  
*High speed, and high grade.*  
*We build both engine & generator.*  
*Send for Bulletin G.*

    
**B.F. STURTEVANT CO. BOSTON.**  
 NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • LONDON

Dry salted bellies, lbs...	997,465	1,704,670	Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs...	1,705,164	1,946,624
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs...	596,976	662,060	Extra short rib middles, lbs...	2,700,875	684,519
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs...	581,800	520,400	Long clear middles, lbs...	17,034	218,944
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs...	338,300	338,200	Dry salt shoulders, lbs...	577,608	1,052,667
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,544,021	5,924,534	Sweet pickled hams, lbs...	10,082,313	8,045,709

**SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.**

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business March 31 as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, '02, bbls.	12	...
Other kind of barreled pork, lbs.	2,032	783
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '02, tcs.	706	2,362
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '01, tcs.	150	...
Other kind of lard, tcs.	652	674
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs.	2,248,392	1,255,897
Short clear middles, lbs.	814,708	1,762,175

Total weight cut meats 33,706,229 30,455,784  
**Live Hogs.**

	March, 1903.	March, 1902.
Received	124,964	146,293
Shipped	171	4,954
Driven out	124,139	141,801
Average weight, lbs.	234	211

**SOUTH OMAHA.**

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business March 31 as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	10	175
Other kinds barreled pork	946	1,155
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	1,190	5,438
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,652	919
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,687,026	801,849
Short clear middles, lbs.	705,492	1,335,971
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	7,439,323	4,605,725
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,454,118	2,068,754
Long clear middles, lbs.	...	37,121
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	695,222	1,315,132
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	486,435	1,477,514
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,850,819	16,649,502
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,607,959	3,147,179
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,715,219	3,791,275
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	5,637,753	4,141,605
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,251,877	4,886,266
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,177,687	3,613,459
Total cut meats, lbs.	42,708,930	47,761,152

	Live Hogs.
Received	163,618
Shipped	943
Driven out	162,741
Average weight	236
	220

## PITTSBURG'S UNION STOCK YARDS

Pittsburg has established a world-wide reputation as the greatest iron and steel centre on the globe, and in point of tonnage is greater than either New York or Chicago. Present prospects indicate that in the near future Pittsburg will be a formidable rival to Chicago in the livestock business.

Many years ago the central stock yards were established at East Liberty, at that time a suburb to Pittsburg, and they have flourished ever since. When Simon O'Donnell became general manager he was not long coming to the conclusion that the space was totally inadequate, and that it was necessary to find a more suitable location. The modus operandi in that case would be to move further into the country, but Mr. O'Donnell, with his usual foresight, decided to reverse the order of things, and bring the stock yards into the heart of the city. With this object in view he secured Herr's Islands, situated in the Allegheny River, and within 15 minutes' ride of the Pittsburg Stock Ex-

change and easily reached from all parts of the two cities.

It is, without question, an ideal location for the purpose, and is approached by several bridges.

Last spring building of the new Union Stock Yards was commenced, and when it is remembered that the island had to be filled in several feet to avoid the spring floods, the work accomplished in the time is marvelous.

May 1 the yards will be opened for business; 12,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, 4,000 sheep and lambs, 3,000 calves and 300 to 400 horses and mules can be handled daily.

The Central Stock Yards had outgrown their usefulness, the export business having reached such proportions that up-to-date facilities for the prompt dispatch of business were imperative.

The island is surrounded by a complete circle of double tracks connected with the various railroads east and west. Thus the time occupied in loading, shipping and receiving stock has been reduced to a mini-

mum, a most important factor. The yards are paved with brick, and the pens are roofed with patent ventilators. Every facility for feeding and watering is provided. The sewerage (a knotty problem in this business) is perfect.

The market is within easy reach of the principal packing houses. An additional feature of the yards will be the horse market; stabling has been built to accommodate 400 horses.

The hilly nature of the city requires powerful draught horses for hauling, and as Pittsburg has also a reputation second to none for blooded animals, the horse department of the Union Stock Yards will run a very close second to its contemporary in Chicago.

A handsome three-story brick building, with 75 offices, cafe, telegraph and telephone offices, postoffice, bank and all up-to-date facilities for the accommodation of shippers and buyers has been erected. This exchange building will have reading room, informa-

feel proud of, as it will be one of the most up-to-date packing plants in the country. The daily capacity will be 700 cattle, 2,500 hogs, 2,000 lambs and sheep and 900 calves.

The company has a large trade in oleo, oils, stearine, tallow and grease, and heretofore the supply has not been equal to the demand. Their "Crescent Brand" of fertilizing product is so well appreciated by the farmers that the company holds volumes of testimonials from their patrons. It seems to be an indispensable adjunct for the production of good crops in western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The plant is run by electricity, and all the latest improvements have been adopted. The chill rooms and cold storage departments are marvels, and from one end of the plant to the other cleanliness seems to be the watchword. Let the visitor be ever so fastidious, he will find nothing here to hurt his susceptibility. Each department is under the superintendence of an expert in his line, and as the company seems to have the faculty of always putting the right man in the right place, good results are a natural consequence. It takes about eighty horses to deliver the



PITTSBURG UNION STOCK YARDS.

tion bureau (an indispensable adjunct for stock men) and all appurtenances calculated to make the shippers' visit a pleasure.

Three minutes' walk from the yards a large hotel is in course of erection, and when completed will be the finest hotel of its kind in the country. No expense has been spared, and every improvement that human ingenuity could devise to make the Union Stock Yards perfect has been adopted. There can be no hesitation in predicting a brilliant future for these yards. The promoters are certainly to be congratulated on their achievement.

### THE PITTSBURG PROVISION AND PACKING COMPANY.

Situated in the very centre of the new Union Stock Yards, at Pittsburg, is the plant of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company. This establishment has been practically re-built. Work was commenced last July, and when complete the contractors will have turned out a job they may well

local orders, and work is going night and day. W. V. Callery is president, J. F. Howley treasurer and C. H. Ogden general manager.

Some years ago the employees organized a mutual benefit association, and for the small sum of ten cents per week sickness, accident or death is provided for. J. A. P. Hope is president, and through his zeal and energy the society has been kept in a flourishing condition since its organization.

The plant of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company will bear favorable comparison with any of its kind in the country.

### STOCK YARDS SWITCH CHARGES.

The Ft. Worth, Tex., Belt Railway switching charges for handling livestock cars in connection with the new packing plants are as follows: \$1.50 per car to be added to the \$2 per car already charged by lines for handling the cars of roads that do not enter the city or to be paid by those that have come in.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

W. A. Robinson's tannery at Wayland, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Holbrook Soap Company, New York City, has been damaged by fire.

J. Ogden Armour contemplates establishing a poultry business at Davenport, Ill.

The Lincoln (Neb.) "Star" says that Lincoln may have a new process tannery.

Anthony, Swift & Co., New Bedford, Mass., intend to make additions to their beef house.

The International Packing Company will establish a packing business in Mexico City, Mexico.

Belegs & Cobb, of Boston, will build a fertilizer factory at Watauga, Tenn., at a cost of \$30,000.

The Greenville (Tex.) refinery will make an addition to its plant, which will be used as a soap factory.

The Chas. A. Sweet Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The McClannahan Bros. tannery at Columbia, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire. The tannery will be rebuilt.

The fertilizer plant of the Norton Fertilizer Company, Delaware, O., has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$6,500.

The Hamilton Oak Tanning Company of Woodstock, Ont., Can., contemplates building a large addition to their tannery.

The large storage plant of the Birmingham Fertilizer Company at East Birmingham has been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$225,000.

The National Packing Company, of New Jersey, has taken out incorporation papers in Illinois, and have been licensed to do business. Capital \$4,000,000.

The Penn Oil Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$7,000. Incorporators, C. A. Williams, F. W. Raymond and J. H. Gray.

The glue and tallow refinery of Moses Marienthal and Sons, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been gutted by fire, the loss on building and contents being \$20,000.

The Klenene Soap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Directors: John De Witt, G. C. Florence and G. L. Florence, Brooklyn.

The Buffalo Rendering Company, of Cheektowaga, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated. The directors are F. B. Pierce, C. A. Voltsch and F. A. Huck, of New York.

The United Provision Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are: Phil Null, W. J. Lawrence, J. E. Turner and others.

The United States Glue Company, of New York City, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated. Directors, Fred Vogel, Jr., and A. O. Trostel, of Milwaukee, and W. H. Heller of New York.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Vinalhaven Glue Company, of Rockland, Me., capitalized at \$10,000. The company intends to erect a glue factory in connection with their large fish industry.

The Pennsylvania Soap Company, Lancaster, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$625,000. Its purpose is to purchase several established factories and build others at Cleveland and Pittsburg.

The E. C. Fischer Company, Buffalo, N. Y.,

has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, to do a general tannery business. Directors, E. C. Fisher and J. M. Congdon, Gowands; Eugene Fischer, Bethel, Vt.

The National Soap Company, with offices in Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Incorporators: T. L. Marsalis, of 105 Chambers street, New York; H. V. Condict and Richard Boardman, 15 Exchange place, Jersey City, N. J.

### BEEF AND BISCUIT AFFINITY.

The United States Biscuit Co., incorporated in New Jersey this week, is said to have alliance with and the backing of certain meat concerns. Its charter is a blanket affair. It may "manufacture, prepare, buy, sell, and export biscuits, crackers, cakes, Italian paste, candies, confectionery and any and all food products whether of the character aforesaid or otherwise. And any and all articles and things in which, or in the production or preparation of which, any product or commodity used in the manufacture or preparation of any or all of the articles aforesaid, in any ingredient or a factor, and also any materials, supplies or products which may be used in, or in connection with the manufacture, production, use or sale of any of the products, commodities, articles or things aforesaid.

To engage in any other manufacturing, trading or selling business of any kind or character whatsoever. To carry on any other business whatsoever which the corporation may deem proper or convenient to be carried on in connection with any of the foregoing purposes, or calculated directly or indirectly to promote the interests of the corporation or to enhance the value of its property, and to have and enjoy and exercise all the rights, powers and privileges which are now or which may hereafter be conferred upon corporations organized under the act herein mentioned, provided always that the corporation shall not construct, maintain or operate any railroad or trolley or telegraph lines in New Jersey; or engage in any other business hereunder which shall require the exercise of the right of domain within the said State, unless power in either of any of said respects shall hereafter be conferred upon it by law."

The connection with meat interests is not confirmed. It is probably a rumor only.

### PROPOSALS

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1903. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 21, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian Service beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 19, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian Service blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses, 119-121 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; the postmasters at Sioux City, Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma, and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, San Francisco, Cal. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES,  
Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.**—Office of the Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., April 7, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of May, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on April 17, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened April 17, 1903," and addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1903.**—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, May 4, 1903, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey, and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

## WALLIE BLUMENTHAL AND THE WEST.

Wallie Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, came back from the extreme West last week. He went as far as Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., and returned via Chicago over the Santa Fe route. He is one of the ablest and brightest of the younger abattoir and wholesale meat men in the East and one of the most observant. Mr. Blumenthal has been absent for about three months, having gone away for a trip of rest and recuperation. A representative of The National Provisioner caught him at his desk hard at work, as is his bent, and questioned him upon the aspects and prospects of the country west of the Pacific Slope. He said:

"Trade is good in California. Everything seems prosperous and everyone appears to be happy and contented. I was surprised at the industrial activity and at the unmistakable evidences of prosperity all through California."

"What seemed to contribute to this?" he was asked.

"Well, the people did not appear to be of the shiftless variety and the soil seems to fetch anything at the call of industry. Everyone seemed to be doing something, contributing to the general result."

"What struck you most?"

"A trolley car," he answered, with a smile, and then explained his narrow escape. He then forgot the joke and the incident, and continued: "Santa Clara is great on growing figs and dates. Los Angeles and San Francisco, California's chief ports, are busier and busier and more important. Through those outlets the Pacific Slope shows that the extreme West is feeling the increased growth of the Hawaiian

and Philippine trade. Those trades have given new hope and greater activity to the livestock industry and the meat trade. I was surprised at the extent of this agricultural life. Stock feeding is on the increase. The butchers and the people are contented. There is a sort of satisfaction in which the very air seems to participate."

"Do they get meats cheaper than the folks do in New York and the East?" was asked him.

"No. The prices for quality are about the same. But these Western people seem to think that the beef and market conditions are satisfactory. They do not worry."

"What kind of cattle are more in vogue for beef out there?"

"The white faces, I think. The sheep are also good and in good supply. A great deal of Eastern beef goes over the Rockies and Sierras. This trade is getting bigger. In fact, there is a tone of prosperity all through Colorado, Mexico and Arizona, where I went. They are not building any more big packing plants out that way. Those in existence are doing well. There is a large plant at Los Angeles and two at San Francisco. I saw a lot of dirty, shabby Indians that seemed to live on contempt, air and water. When one sees them he loses interest in the atmosphere of romance the novelist weaves about them."

"You ate lots of fruit and had a good time?"

"Yes; the best trip I ever had. I had a big time. This is going to be one of the biggest livestock, orange and general fruit crops California ever had. The farmers in every line are improving, enlarging and generally taking on the air of confidence which

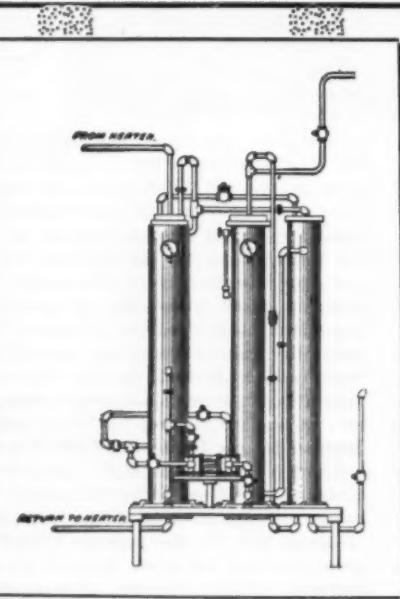
presents itself everywhere and in everything out there."

Mr. Blumenthal seldom gets his consent to go so far West, but this time he had a hard time pulling himself away from the environments and enchantments of sunny California. His wide circle of social and business friends were glad to see him back and looking so well as a result of his absence and rest. He plunged into business as naturally as a fish does into water.

## GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

The United States Packing Company, incorporated last year at Trenton, N. J., has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000. John W. Dekay and Sam and W. Bower, of New York, assent to the signatures of Horace S. Gould and Frederick K. Seward, who signed the certificate of increase last Saturday. The certificate provides that the corporation may have one or more officers to keep the books of the corporation, within or without the State of New Jersey, "but the company shall always keep at its principal registered office in New Jersey a transfer book, in which transfers of stock can be made, and always a book containing the names and addresses of the stockholders, which shall be at all times during business hours open to the inspection of the stockholders in person, but such registered agent may refuse permission to examine same (except as to the entries affecting the shares of any such stockholders) unless satisfied that such examination is desired for legitimate purposes, and not for a purpose hostile to the interests of the corporation, and the determination of the agent shall be final and conclusive."

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**THE NAGGING PACKINGHOUSE TWINS**

Two important items always intrude themselves upon every shipment of packinghouse products. Those two items are freight and insurance. These pesky items also infest every plan for the establishment of a packinghouse plant at any center. The question of insurance—water supply in case of fire—is the only little circumstance which has until now deterred Armour & Co. from replacing a destroyed \$900,000 plant with a \$1,000,000 one at Sioux City. The freight question has barred extensive packinghouse building further West than the Mississippi-Missouri river line. Freight and insurance often have as much to do with our export trade as has the foreign demand on the source of supply. The margin gets so narrow that the burden of these nagging twins bar shipments. The combined through rate from, say, Chicago to Europe in which both the land and water carriers concede a rebate, has kept our commerce flowing abroad when the local tariffs, if collected by each company, would have checked exports. The insurance companies are inclined to be more hoggish than are the freight haulers. If, therefore, the big packers should ape the profitable example of the New Zealand Shipping Company and that of the A. S. N. Company of the same quarter, by establishing a system of mutual insurance among themselves, the old line concerns need not feel surprised or lament the bad judgment of such large interests that decline to be leached. These items of freight and insurance are vital packinghouse ones.

**ANOTHER HIDE QUESTION**

Discrepancies need not be noticed if they are small. But, when they amount to a difference of 50 per cent. the matter solicits a peep. The official exports of South American green salted hides to the United States, according to the statistics forwarded by our Minister at Buenos Ayres, during 1902 amounted to 52,818 tons; sheep skins, 20 tons; goat and kid skins, 623, and other green skins, 274 tons, or 52,818 tons in all. According to the official statistics of our own government only 37,546 tons of green hides and skins passed through our custom house. The deficiency is 15,272 tons. Where did they get to, or how did they get in? As something else? The remarkable feature of Argentina's hide and skin export list is the fact that Germany took 327,015 tons of the 391,228 tons of salted hides shipped. How many of these she sent to the United States in her export of 10,236 tons of hides and skins to this country cannot be traced. Our combined imports

of hides and skins from Germany and South America, as given by the Treasury Department, run 5,000 tons, or 10,000,000 lbs., short of the amount which the Argentine Republic's books show that was sent to this country direct. The discrepancy should be examined and its cause discovered. Our imports from a given country should reasonably tally with its record of exports to us.

**THE HOG RUN AND PORK**

The hog run and the kill of green pork for the packing year ending March 1 shows the hog and meat shortage which The National Provisioner foretold as early as June of last year. The present prices of pork and lard also verify this paper's forecast of the lard and provision situation. The disquieting symptom is the continued short run of hogs through March as compared with January and February runs and with the runs of March, 1901 and 1902. The shortage for March was 270,000 hogs. The shortage for the packing year ending March was 4,806,000 hogs and a net shortage of 457,319,000 of green meats for the summer and winter pack of 1902-3 over that of 1901-2. The green pork shortage amounted to 14 per cent., and the lard shortage to 19 per cent. This would indicate that hogs were marketed at a younger age and in a leaner state than they were during the previous packing year. As the prices of lard ran from \$9.12 in March of 1902 to \$11.60 in September of that year, and held around \$11 until the end of the year, with speculative changes, there was every inducement for close trimming of fats. The failure of pork and S. R. sides to show the same relative rise as lard would indicate the absence of reason for sparse fat cutting for the last named product. The apparently leaner condition of hogs may tend to show ...at the last corn crop was as unsatisfactory for finishing hogs as for beef building. Western reports indicate that there are plenty of pigs this year. The supply, however, may be seriously affected by the overslaughter of brood sows and stock hogs.

**TO GET BETTER CROP DATA**

The Department of Agriculture has evidently come to believe that its former system of gathering cotton crop data was wrong. Its forecasts have been uniformly wrong for some years and misleading. This was regrettable, because the department's figures, being official, were accepted as authoritative. The Secretary of Agriculture has now decided to ask the cotton oil mills and the gineries to assist his force to gather crop statistics. It must be humiliating to an intelligent Cabinet member like Mr. Wilson to issue a forecast for a 11,000,000-bale cotton crop, and then to have to bulletin a verification at no nearer a figure than 9,500,000 bales. The humiliating figures were reversed. The Department of

Agriculture gave out last fall a 9,500,000 crop estimate. It now says 11,200,000.

The National Provisioner boldly nailed a "11,000,000 to 11,250,000-bale crop" to the mast and stood by it, amid all the discrediting reports of the government as well as those of private cotton crop experts. The Secretary of Agriculture, after verifying through other sources than his gathering bureau, and when the crop is about all in sight, announces a 11,200,000 crop. The National Provisioner is the only statistician that has given anywhere near a correct crop forecast in the last four years. Its estimate has not been 150,000 bales wide of the mark in any year since 1898. As a prominent cotton oil man once said: "One of these days the Department of Agriculture will guess it. Then there'll be trouble." Business interests require accurate estimates, and they should have them.

**A HIGH LAMB SITUATION**

Lambs at 14c. in the carcass is an unusual price, but the sale of such stuff last week at that figure was justified by the high market for and the short supply of live lambs. The trade, luckily, found a good demand for the supply on hand. The severe spells of last winter will not very much improve the state of the market. The run of sheep is not large enough to materially change matters. Both sheep and lambs are now bringing high prices. If it were not for the reasonably good market for wool and pelts the small stock slaughterer would indeed find himself in a precarious state at this time. The sheep and lamb problem, being on a fickle basis, is an awkward problem. The new drop will be the umpire in the case. Shearing will lower prices a bit.

**WOOL'S WOOL**

"Wool is wool" is the way the average sheep grower looks at the fleece. Such is not the case. The manufacturer needs an even, strong fibred wool. He also needs a wool fibre of a certain size. The Australian wools won their great name because they were alive, and hence, strong. They were also fine in thread and long in straw. The farmer who cares nothing for the health of his sheep or how he dips or takes off the wool misses the point for profit. The manufacturer degrades the wool to the broker and he puts it up to the seller in lower prices. The average wool sheep will yield 4½ lbs. of good wool. At 30c per pound that means \$1.35 per sheep. If the sheep weighs, standing, 110 pounds, it means nearly 1¼c per pound on the sheep. If the ill-advised conditions prevail the market value of that wool is reduced fully 20 per cent. The wool puller is sometimes as careless as the grower in his shearing, scouring or pulling process. The fact that some plants get from ½c to 1c per pound more for the same class of wool is evidence of this. On a pull of 250,000 sheep a year the loss is considerable. The silken bleach looks nice, but the fibre test finds out the artifice and lowers the price.

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**ABATTOIR BILL STILL ALIVE.**

Albany, April 9.—In the Senate to-day Mayor Low, of New York, returned the Elsberg bill permitting the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company to erect an abattoir in Eleventh avenue, for amendment. The change was made, and instead of giving the authority direct the proposed law authorizes the Board of Health of New York to give the company permission to open the abattoir and maintain it for ten years under the sanitary rules of the board. The bill will be acted on next week.

**MEAT 4,000 YEARS OLD.**

The tomb of King Tothmes IV., one of the Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty, was recently unearthed in the valley of the tombs of the kings at Thebes, under the direction of an American gentleman well known in Egypt for his systematic and steady excavations—Mr. Theodore M. Davis. The tomb itself, like the other royal tombs in the same valley, consists of a gallery cut into the heart of the mountain. At the end of a large chamber is a magnificent sarcophagus of granite covered with texts from the "Book of the Dead." On either side are smaller chambers, the floor of one of which was covered with mummified loins of beef, legs of mutton and trussed ducks and geese, offerings made to the dead king 3,000 or 4,000 years ago.—Meat Trades Journal.

**EXCLUDED HER SAUSAGES.**

The Berlin daily press amuses its readers with the following story: "Countess Von Bulow is, as is well known, of Italian birth, and, on this account, delights to surprise her guests occasionally with Italian dishes. For a recent dinner she ordered the cook to procure genuine tortellini, a sausage much appreciated in Italy. She was more than a little surprised when dinner came and no tortellini. Inquiry revealed the fact that the sausages were not delivered by the butcher. Further search brought her Excellency the astonishing request to ask her husband for an explanation. She is reported to now have a very scornful feeling over the German sausage law, and speculation is rife as to whether this will have any influence on her husband, the chancellor." She also learned that Chicago was not an Italian municipality.

**LOST 16,000,000 SHEEP.**

The disastrous drought in New South Wales, Australia, is not better shown than in the frightful loss of sheep during the twelve months of 1902. On January 1, 1902, that state had, according to its own stock returns, 41,000,000 sheep. On January 1, 1903, only

This invention is a Casing for holding Boneless Ham. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

25,000,000 were left. The loss was, therefore 16,000,000 in twelve months, or at the rate of 1,333,000 per month. A few years ago New South Wales had a flock of 60,000,000 sheep. This state pastures about half of the sheep in Australia. Queensland, which had 20,000,000 sheep a few years ago had only 10,000,000 last year, and it is not thought the state will round up 7,000,000 head this year. If the other states are similarly affected the whole continent will only have 52,000,000 instead of its big flock of 110,000,000 sheep a few years ago. The country was then overstocked. It is now on the other extreme.

**GOOD SQUIRE STATEMENT.**

The following statement, filed by John P. Squire & Co., of Boston, Mass., shows the satisfactory state of the company's business. The statement bears date of February 14, 1903, though just made public:

ASSETS.	
Real estate	\$2,706,590
Machinery	351,434
Cash and debts receivable	424,959
Stock in process	1,059,409
Patent rights and good will	2,969,130
Miscellaneous	110,998
Total	\$7,622,521

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$6,510,100
Debts	1,019,539
Reserve	64,791
Balance profit and loss	19,091
Total	\$7,622,521

**ARGENTINA'S BIG TRADE.**

Argentina's imports for 1901 amounted to \$109,971,157; exports, \$161,846,037; for 1902, imports, \$99,432,882; exports, \$173,204,692. This shows a decrease over \$10,000,000 in imports and an increase of over \$11,000,000 in exports. Truly a healthful trade condition.

Among the imports were:

Imports.	1901.	1902.
Live animals	\$195,555	\$447,370
Animal products	1,510,985	1,454,888
Oils of all kinds	7,825,974	6,877,710
Leather	1,101,843	928,968

The lists also disclose the following:

Exports.	1901.	1902.
Livestock	\$2,976,789	\$5,421,079
Wool, hides, etc.	78,920,070	86,021,864
Manufactures from animal products	4,973,828	8,719,977
Animal refuse	603,100	719,351

Of the 1,300 tons of goat and kid skins exported France took 646 and the United States 623 tons. France took 23,829 of the 33,000 tons of sheep skins sent out. Germany, United Kingdom and Italy took about 3,000 tons each. The United States only took 20 tons. Germany took 327,015 tons of the 390,000 tons of salted hides exported from Argentina. How many of these we get is not stated. We get 52,000 tons direct from the Argentine Republics.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### A NEW COLOR REACTION FOR OILS.

Equal parts of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.4, and 1 to 1,000 etherial solution of phloroglucin are thoroughly shaken in a test tube when, on the addition of the following oils, an intensive red coloration occurs: Peanut, sesame, cottonseed, peach and nut oils. Olive oil, lard and butter give no reaction or, at most, a very light orange color.

### GLYCERIN AS A BY-PRODUCT.

An important article obtained from fat is glycerin, which is brought into commerce as a refined or distilled glycerin, or as an element in glycerin soaps, toilet preparations, roller compounds, etc. Glycerin was once a waste article produced in the manufacture of candles from palm oil. It was found necessary to abstract this substance as it caused an unpleasant smell when the candles were burning. This substance was allowed to run into rivers, the loss per week at some factories being estimated as high as \$2,000. This loss has been eliminated since the valuable qualities of the by-product became known. The application of glycerin in medicine and for technical purposes has made it important to extract and purify this article, and now its value, compared with other fat constituents, is great.—American Soap Journal.

### HYDROCYANIC ACID IN SORGHUM.

Numerous cases have occurred of cattle dying suddenly after eating green sorghum. This has led to the examination of samples of the poisonous cane. On maceration of the green stalks and distilling into alkali, distinct traces of hydrocyanic acid were detected by the usual tests. The cyanide is produced most abundantly in the stalks, less in the leaves and not at all in the roots. The sorghum, if dried without maceration, still retains the power of producing hydrocyanic acid, showing that the enzyme and the body on which it acts are enclosed in separate cells. Quantitative estimations yielded from 0.013 to 0.014 per cent of hydrocyanic acid. The acid is evidently formed by the action of an enzyme on a glucoside, but only in certain cases. In every case where hydrocyanic acid is produced, the extract gives a rose-red coloration with excess of concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acid. This color is discharged by alkalis, nitric acid and zinc dust.—Journal Society Chemical Industry.

### INFLUENCE OF PROTEIDS ON FAT.

Duclaux has asserted that in the decomposition of butter, ammonia is produced by the action of micro-organisms on the casein, but recent experiments have not confirmed this. In determining the influence of different proteids on fat, the fat was melted at the lowest possible temperature, and stirred with a definite quantity of the proteids until solid. From 0.25 to 0.5 per cent. of the proteid was thus incorporated and in some experiments 1 per cent. of water. Each experiment was carried out in duplicate, one sample being exposed to diffused daylight, and the other kept in the dark. The acid value was determined at intervals, the first determination being made after one week,

and the last after 14 weeks. The results show that in the absence of moisture there was hardly any decomposition in fat containing the dry proteids. In the presence of 1 per cent. of water, the fat containing casein underwent considerable change, the acid values rising in 14 weeks from 0.88 to 3.44 when 0.25 casein was present and to 10.27 in the presence of 0.50 per cent.

The acid value of the fat containing 0.25 per cent. of alkali albuminate and 1 per cent. of water, under the same conditions, had only increased from .89 to 1.05 in the dark, and to 1.81 in daylight. Speaking generally, however, there was practically no difference between the amount of decomposition, as measured by the acid value, of the samples kept in daylight and of those kept in the dark. On the other hand, the Reichert-Meissl values of the fats after 14 weeks were considerably higher in the case of the samples exposed to the light, e. g., 0.17 as against 1.73.

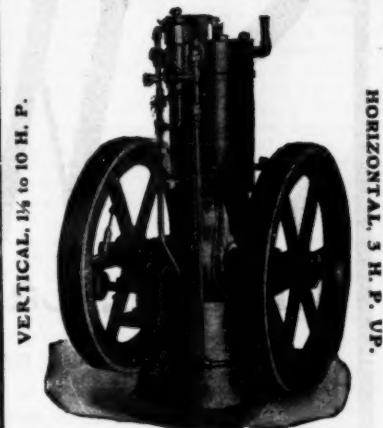
### TANNING SKINS OR HIDES.

Skins, more especially calfskins, are tanned in a single liquor containing chromium chloride and chromium thiosulphate. A stock solution of these salts is prepared by the interaction of bichromate of potash 1 lb.; hydrochloric acid of 21 deg. Be., 2 1/4 to 3 lbs.; crystallized sodium thiosulphate, 2 1/4 to 3 lbs. and water 1 gal., and this before use is diluted with 5 parts of water. This process is protected by United States patent.—Translated for The National Provisioner from the "Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry."

### WOOL-FAT AND PERSPIRATION.

The encrusting matters attached to wool, besides the dirt, consist of wool-fat, which is soluble in ether, and wool perspiration, which is soluble in water. The wool fat and perspiration are together embraced under the name of the yolk of the wool. Wool per-

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spiration consists essentially of the potassium salts of oleic and stearic acids. When the potash salts are evaporated and ignited, they yield a product of potassium carbonate, and it is estimated that 2,200,000 pounds of this product is saved from the wool and wash waters of the mills of France and Belgium alone. According to M. Chandelier, 2,200 pounds of raw wool may furnish 300 quarts of yolk solution of 1.25 spec. gr., having a value of \$3.75, while the cost of extraction does not exceed 60 cents.



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 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
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West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets  
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JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
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## Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

TREASURY'S POULTRY RULING.

The Treasury Department has ruled that dead poultry, not dressed, is dutiable by assimilation as poultry, dressed, at 5 cents per pound. The ruling is in reply to an inquiry on the subject, and is as follows:

"Sir.—The department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, submitting an invoice and entry covering an importation of dead poultry, not dressed, imported at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in November, 1902, which was assessed for duty at 10 per cent ad valorem as unenumerated unmanufactured articles under

the provisions of section 6 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, and inquiring whether poultry, dead, but undressed, is not properly subject to the provisions of section 7 of said act, and therefore dutiable by assimilation either to poultry, live, at 3 cents per pound, or to poultry, dressed, at 5 cents per pound.

"In reply, I have to inform you that, applying the similitude clause of section 7 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, the department is of opinion that dead poultry cannot be classified as live poultry, but, as the killing of poultry is the first stage preparatory to dressing

the same, dead poultry, undressed, should be classified as poultry, dressed, and therefore dutiable at 5 cents per pound. Respectfully,

"M. E. AILES, Assistant Secretary."

THE PUEBLO PLANT.

The matter of the bonus of \$50,000 and the final plans for establishing a packing plant at Pueblo, Col., are getting in shape. The company guarantees to spend \$315,000 in the building and equipment of its proposed plant. Mr. Findlay is looking after matters for the company.

## Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and  
Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers  
 For Export and Local Trade

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### AN INTERCOMMUNICATING TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

There are two distinct types of interior telephone systems. The first involves the use of a central office, from which a line runs to each instrument. This necessitates, of course, a switchboard and operator. The second is an "intercommunicating" or "house" system, in which the instrument at each station is placed on a separate line, each line passing through all the others instead of through a centrally located switchboard. By means of a simple switching device, the person at any station may connect his instrument with any other station without the intervention of an operator, thus saving the expense of switchboard and other central office equipment, the salary of the operator and an expert to keep in working order the switchboard and accessory apparatus.

The Ness Automatic Intercommunicating Telephone System, which is manufactured by the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., of Boston, Mass., is the best known of the intercommunicating type. The automatic switching device, which is the distinctive feature of this system, is shown in Fig. 1, in which S is the lever of the selective switch, adapted to be rotated over the various contact buttons 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. It is held in any position to which it has been rotated by means of the ratchet wheel R, which is en-

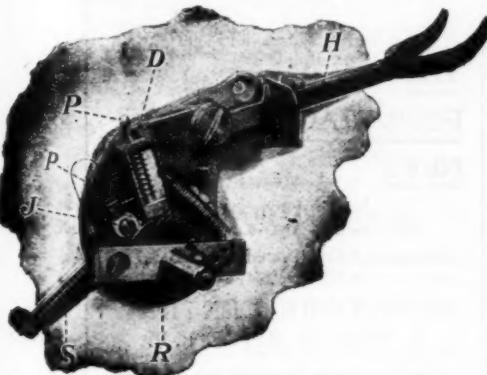


FIGURE 1.

gaged by a pawl P. Upon the short arm of the hook lever, which forms the normal support of the receiver, is pivoted a dog D, adapted, when the receiver is replaced upon the hook, to engage a notch in the pawl P and lift it out of engagement with the ratchet wheel. This allows a spiral spring to return the switch lever S to its right

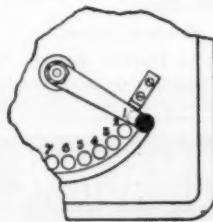


FIGURE 2.

hand position in contact with the home button. After raising the pawl out of the notch on the ratchet wheel the dog slips out of the notch on the pawl, thus allowing the latter to return into contact with the ratchet wheel in order to be ready for the next use of the telephone. In order, however, that the pawl must not engage the ratchet before the lever S has fully returned to its normal position, a second dog, J, is provided, controlled by a spring so as to occupy a position under the pin, p, carried on the pawl, thus holding it out of engagement with the ratchet wheel until the rotation of the lever is completed. At this point a cam, on the under side of

the ratchet wheel, pushes the dog, J, out of engagement with the pin, p, and thus allows the pawl to drop into position against the ratchet wheel.

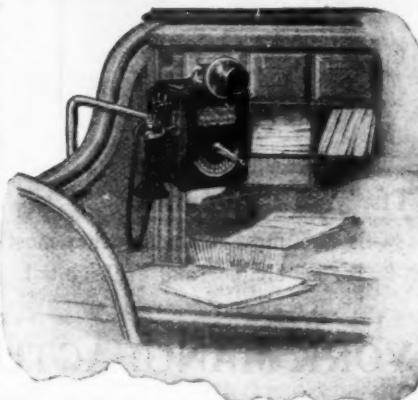


FIGURE 3.

This instrument is used in the following manner: Rotate the switch arm shown in Fig. 2 until it rests upon the contact whose number corresponds to the station desired, when a slight pressure upon the handle signals the station required without interfering with any of the others. After having finished a conversation, the act of hanging up the receiver automatically restores the switch arm to its normal position, thus preventing an absent minded user from throwing the system into confusion by forgetting to return the switch arm to its home point. This overcomes one of the greatest objections to systems of this kind. Fig. 2 shows a 10 point Ness automatic switch telephone equipped with a standard bipolar receiver and granular carbon transmitter. This is known as the wall type and may be arranged for use with battery or magneto call, and with centralized or local talking battery, a backboard and batter box being fitted to the 'phone when the latter method is used. A bell or buzzer, which ever the case may be, may be located either in or outside of the box. In Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are seen various forms of the instrument, which show the ease with which the Ness system lends itself to individual requirements. Fig. 3 shows a convenient form for desk purposes, since it may be swung out of the way when not in use. Another form of desk set is shown in Fig. 4, in which the switch restoring mechanism is located in the base.

There are many instances in which it is not necessary for the different stations to signal each other, but simply to converse with the central point. In cases like these



FIGURE 4.

it is only necessary to have one automatic instrument, the others being single point telephones, such as the one shown in Fig. 5. Such an instrument as this has been designed especially for use in hotels, large passenger boats or between the various por-

tions of an estate. These instruments are made as carefully as if they were to serve on long distance lines, all parts that are subject to wear being of hardened Stubb steel. The woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak, the trimmings nickel plated, making an ornamental instrument. Of course it is well known that the installation of telephones of poor construction and inferior design, which are continually out of order and require too much care and thought in the using, are not only a source of constant annoyance, but are apt to defeat the purpose of the installation. The more important advantages of the Ness Intercommunicating System are the following: All departments have means of immediate communication with the head office, with the stock room, shipping department and with each other; it is not necessary for the foreman to leave his room or even his desk; and the general manager can easily inform himself of the affairs in all parts of the establishment with small expenditure of time and energy; several conversations may take place at the same time, thus in a 10 point installation five conversations may take place at once without interrupting one another. In short wherever frequent and immediate communication is desired between any number of points, here will be found



FIGURE 5.

the sphere of the Ness System of Interior Telephones.

#### A FINE CATALOGUE.

Nothing could be more accurate index to the wide development and present importance of the cotton oil trade than the latest issue of the catalogue of The Foss Manufacturing Company, which has for twenty years occupied the foremost position as a manufacturer of crushing and grinding machinery. This new catalogue is more explicit in details than any previous issue, and presents in a very clear manner the latest improvements to this firm's machinery, several of which are quite remarkable in their ingenuity and efficiency.

#### PACKINGHOUSE CERTIFICATES.

The following information is sent by our St. Paul, Minn., correspondent:

Representative H. W. Lightly, of Austin, has introduced into the legislature, by request, a bill providing for the issuance of warehouse certificates against packinghouse products. The certificates are negotiable and are to be an effective transfer of title to the property.

Tampering with a warehouse certificate or removing or in any way being connected with the illegal removal of the goods from the warehouse is punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for five years.



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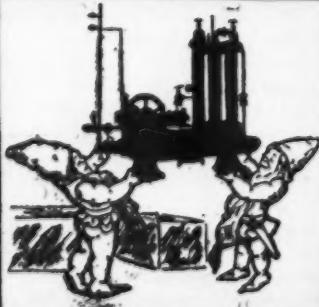
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Creameries, Small Refrigerating Plants.

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**HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.**

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Blue Valley Creamery Company will erect a \$30,000 creamery at St. Joseph, Mo.

W. R. Afeld, of Duncan, I. T., says he will erect a cold storage plant at Snyder, Ok.

It is said that the cold storage plant at Junction, Hunterdon County, N. J., is to be enlarged.

The Moeser Cold Storage Company has secured a permit to erect a cold storage plant in Topeka, Kan.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Cold Storage Company will make extensions to their large cold storage plant.

A cold storage room will be added to the plant of the Brenner-Gazette Company at Green Bay, Wis.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Ice and Cold Storage Company, capital stock \$15,000, has been incorporated.

It is said that an ice plant will be established in connection with the Osawatomie (Kansas) Asylum.

The Canadian Condensed Milk Company, Ltd., has been incorporated at Toronto, Ont., and has a capacity of \$25,000.

J. H. King, of San Francisco, is organizing a \$20,000 stock company, which will build an ice plant in Marysville, Cal.

It is said that the Dublin (Ga.) Ice and Cold Storage Company will shortly begin the erection of their intended ice plant.

The Shreveport (La.) "Times" says that there is a movement on foot for the establishment of an ice plant in Mansfield, La.

The Shady Grove Creamery Company, capital \$50,000, has bought the Parker Creamery at Hutchinson, Kansas, and expects to extend its scope.

Columbia (S. C.) Ice & Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. The incorporators are: Mr. W. S. Reamer and F. Kartwright.

The Memphis (Tenn.) "Commercial Appeal" says that a company is being formed to erect a cold storage plant in Memphis, which will have a capital of \$200,000.

The Point Pleasant (N. J.) Regaled Ice Company, capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by Wm. A. Todd, J. E. Osborn, A. T. Osborn and R. R. Campbell.

The Indianola Ice Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. Incorporators—W. C. Brown, W. F. Poller and C. E. Boden.

The Batesville (Ark.) Ice & Cold Storage Co., capital stock, \$35,000 has been chartered. C. T. Rosenthal, president; Wm. Ramsey, vice-president, and E. H. Glenn, secretary.

The New Western Dairy Company, St. Louis, capital \$14,000, has been incorporated with the following named stockholders: C. G. Rohlfing, M. E. Peters and A. L. Rohlfing.

The American People's Ice Company, New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. Directors: George Shaw, C. A. Whitaker and M. F. Bolen, of New York.

The Augusta (Ark.) Ice & Mfg. Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Officers: J. H. Dale, president; W. C. Bery, vice-president, and Wade Gale, secretary-treasurer.

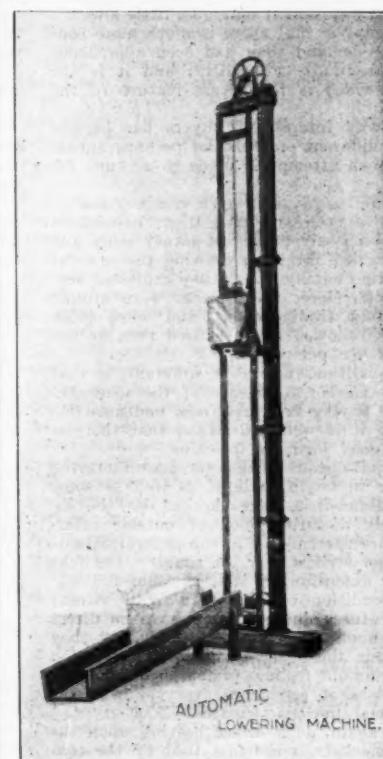
### IMPORTANT FREIGHT CASE.

Information from Charlestown, W. Va., is to the effect that the state Supreme Court of Appeals has rendered an important decision in the case of C. F. Wall against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Wall, a cattle dealer at this place, shipped a carload of cattle to Jersey City over the Norfolk and Western railroad. When they reached their destination several were missing. The cattle were received in good condition by both railroads before they reached the Pennsylvania line, and the claim set up by him was that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was liable and could be proceeded against in this State by means of attachment proceedings.

A Pennsylvania freight car was attached in the hands of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. The Circuit Court decided against the railroad and gave judgment for the amount, and to this the railroad company appealed. The Supreme Court of Appeals decided that a car of a foreign corporation could not be attached while in the hands of another company. The case has attracted much attention owing to the fact that it has never been decided in the State.

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## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

### Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market still has a slack look, and the impression prevails in rather a general way that it may go a little lower.

The point is that there is much more conservative demand than had been apprehended by essentially all sellers; and it is the dulness which is the severe feature of the market.

Just why interest of buyers has become of an indifferent order is not perhaps apparent, but an attempt is made to account for it.

It would seem as if by a common understanding of the situation that soapmakers were buying only to protect actual needs, and that they are far from showing the interest over taking supplies that they exhibited several weeks since, when prices were around the current trading basis, and when brisk demands followed which caused then an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

The conditions now seem different, in that there is loss of confidence of the soapmakers over buying raw materials, and notwithstanding it is well understood that there is a very good business in soaps.

It is quite probable that the manufacturing interests in buying tallow, as well as some other commodities, are checked by the increasingly disturbed look of outside interests, more particularly in the general threatened labor strikes over the country, the fear of their extension, as well as from the late upset condition of affairs in Wall street; these features, in part, may have no direct bearing upon the beef fat products, but they work upon the general commercial situation in bringing out feelings of apprehension, while in the loss of confidence everything in the commercial line participates.

Then again, as a direct bearing upon the tallow markets is the fact that by the conservative demands some accumulation is made of the beef fat, and there is competitive selling of it, while it is admitted that the productions of tallow over the country are steadily a little larger while that they promise to be of fairly good volume for the next few weeks.

At the same time, notwithstanding the adverse features, it is not thought that tallow can go much lower in price. Indeed, if the lard market should steer around from its late depression that perhaps the consumption of the beef fats would so enlarge that hardly further concessions would follow. A strong lard market would not only increase consumption of tallow by the compound makers, but put more heart into soapmakers' buying.

A more regular tone was shown subsequently, on Thursday's market, when the soapmakers bought some large lots of city, hds., at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

There was a sale of 100 hds. city made at the close of the previous week to a local soapmaker at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. This price was not further obtainable until Wednesday, late in the

day, when 100 hds. more were sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; then again on Thursday 125 hds. were sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., both lots to local soapmakers, and 25 hds. for export, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hds. will be made at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is still more city, hds., to be had at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The city, in tierces, is quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. at 6c.

Edible is quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; out of town crude is offered at the inside price, and 100 cts. city sold at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., but hard now to get over 7c.

The London sale on Wednesday was "unchanged," for mutton, and 3d. lower for beef, with 200 casks sold out of 1,000 casks offered.

Country made is arriving very moderately and rather favors buyers. Sales for the week, 220,000 pounds at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. at 6c., as to quality.

The Western markets rather favor buyers, where supplies are accumulating steadily, if moderately, and where sales have been made of 2,500 tierces at 6c. for city renderers, 6c. for prime packers, in tanks, and 6c. for do., in tierces.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Wants of the refined lard people are chiefly satisfied by their own make of the stearine. The other productions of the stearine do not accumulate materially, as they are moderate. About 11c. quoted for Western and  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for city, with 11c. bid. Sales latterly of 80,000 pounds prime Western, or out-of-town made, at 11c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has not showed marked change this week, except that it is easy. The compound makers have been little interested in buying at the prices of the previous week. At the same time the city pressers, most of whom are busy in filling contracts for this month's delivery, are not urgent at a 10c. price. Of course, there is one large holding here, but it is not urgently offered. The other pressers here will not have much surplus for this month's delivery. Yet the tame attitude of buyers was shown in the fact that there were early in the week, four car loads on offer in New York at 10c., and they were neglected by buyers, while there were sales afterwards of 3 cars in Philadelphia for the West at 9c. The city pressers would sell at 10c. if bid that price. The compound makers are relying on their accumulations of domestic made and foreign arriving to them, which latter has cost them less money than the current price for domestic. The Western markets are also quiet, where about  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. is quoted. There were sales in New York outside of the lots referred to of 75,000 pounds city made at 10c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam has at least 10,000 tierces on sale, and finds dulness, while it has submitted to a decline of 3 florins for 200 tierces, and which brought 55 florins. New York has a good demand from consumers, and quotes extra at 10c. per pound, prime at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. and No. 3 at 7c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE** moves out close to production, chiefly on wants of the foreign markets. Single pressed quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and double pressed at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

**GREASE.**—The market suffers through the late weakness for tallow. It has little attention from the soapmakers and pressers. There are steady sales of the low grades to Europe. Yellow quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "A" white about 7c.; bone and house at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Buying of the foreign markets has fallen off, and the market is slacker. Yellow quoted in New York at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and white at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Ceylon, for prompt delivery, is fairly well sustained in price, but only small sales; quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. For delivery in early May,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted. Cochin on the spot is slow at 7c., and for May delivery,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Supplies are fairly liberal, and for most grades buyers have rather the advantage, without an absolute change in prices. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65c. at 53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 82c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56c.

**CORN OIL.**—Supplies move out to Europe chiefly, and in sufficient volume to keep the market steady. Car lots quoted at \$4.70, and jobbing quantities at \$4.85 at \$4.90.

**PALM OIL.**—Demands are of a moderate order, but the supplies on offer are not excessive; therefore a steady market, red quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Lagon at 6c.

**PALM KERNELS.**—Slow of sale, and quoted at 6c. on the spot and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for shipments this month.

**LARD OIL.**—There is a fair accumulation of supplies as compared with late holdings, and demands for them are of a small order. The market is unsettled, with prime quoted at 84c. at 85c.

### MORRIS TO MOVE DEAD ANIMALS.

Nelson Morris & Co. have offered to keep the streets of Kansas City clear of dead animals, gratis, for the exclusive right to do so. The company will deposit \$1,000, from which fund the city may pay for removing all overlooked bodies. The city has about decided to accept the Morris proposition. The concern has bought desiccating works in the city, and will now be ready for work.

### PRESERVE-SALT AGAIN.

Four meat dealers at Dresden, Germany, had their practice of using preserve-salt in meat viewed in court recently, with the result that the fines from \$10 to \$20, imposed by a lower court, were annulled by the higher. Sulphurous acid was the corpus delicti, and the claim was made that the acid had been added to the meat when the latter was fresh, thereby excluding the possibilities of its use as a renovating or color-restoring agent.—International Fleischer Zeitung.

## Saponified Red Oil

### CORN OIL

**PROMPT DELIVERIES.**

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,**  
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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer. Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

### LIVESTOCK FOR LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The Livestock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was virtually organized only since the first of the year, and hence its plans are far less advanced than is desirable. Work on the classification and the rules and regulations governing exhibits is now, however, being energetically pushed by the Department's chief, Hon. F. D. Coburn, who is placing himself in the closest possible touch with breeders of improved stock everywhere with a view to utilizing their best ideas for making their feature of the great Exposition what it should be. The Exposition management has planned an exhibition on a scale about twice as large as that of any previous international exposition. The cost of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was about \$19,000,000; the estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair is near \$40,000,000. The live stock interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are likely to be given proportionate attention.

Classifications will include all recognized improved breeds. It is expected the friends of all the varieties of livestock, pigeons, poultry, pet stock, as well as horses, cattle and other ruminants and swine, will find at St. Louis much greater recognition than has been given them on any previous occasion.

Canadian animals intended for exhibition at the Fair will be admitted on the certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they are free from contagious or infectious diseases and have not been exposed to contagion within ninety days. Horses from Great Britain and Europe will be admitted by passing veterinary inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the port of entry.

Cattle will be admitted on a permit from the Department of Agriculture. The quarantine period for cattle imported from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands will be sixty days from date of shipment on animals for the Exposition. This is a reduction of one-third in the time of quarantine. The period of quarantine for other ruminants and swine from the above named countries has been fixed at fifteen days from arrival at the port of entry.

Cattle may be imported without the tuberculin test if shipped direct from the animal quarantine station to the Exposition grounds without unloading on the way.

### SPRINGER SPOUTS LITERATURE.

President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association has turned to literary pursuits. He has accepted the invitation to deliver the Fourth of July oration for the Great Boulder Colorado Chautauqua. Between now and then he will be busy blowing the dust off of his library volumes and chasing rhetorical periods into their proper pews in his interesting and able speech, for Springer never makes any other kind.

## HIDES AND SKINS

### Weekly Review

#### CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—General traffic has been of an especially limited character, which fact has militated against the projected leather raise of prices, depressed leather conditions are largely responsible for the general lack of business. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved at 11½c. and are easily obtainable in February and March salting at this price. March hides are of a very inferior character.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up, are nominally worth 10½c.; they are an indifferent factor.

COLORADO STEERS—60 lbs. and up have sold up to 10¾c., with the even money demand for December take-off.

TEXAS STEERS—Were in very indifferent demand and offer in the best quality of heavies at 13¾c., lighter hides offered at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS—Have sold in a small way at 9½c., some holders are demanding practically more, but the call is very indifferent.

BRANDED COWS—Are nominally worth 9c. with no takers.

NATIVE BULLS—Offered at 9½ to 10c. according to date of salting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues stronger than the packers contemplate despite the fact that Chicago labor troubles have exerted a more or less influence over local tannery operations. The strength of the market is derived rather from a scarcity of supply than because of any appreciable demand. The current week, however, did not show the strength which characterized its predecessor.

NO. 1 BUFFS—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., offered at 8½ and 7½c. for the two selections. This figure, however, does not appeal to buyers and has had the effect of checking operations.

Eastern buyers are conspicuous by their absence from the market.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs. offered at 8½ and 8½c. They are rather indifferent.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—Have sold in a limited way at 7½c., a better selection will bring practically more money.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, offered at 7½ and 8½c., and are not a popular variety of the price.

BULLS—Are in small supply and nominally worth 7c. and 8c. for the two selections.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs. are in receding tendency and naturally are in indifferent request. "Country," which are in a limited supply, are quotable at 12 to 12½c.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs. are in some request at 9 to 9½c. for late receipts.

DEACONS—Have eased off in sympathy with common conditions and now offer at from 62½ to 82½.

SLUNKS—25 to 40c.

HORSEHIDES—Are quotable at \$3.45 to \$3.50, a portion of the present supply being devoted to the satisfaction of previously accepted contracts.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market is dull, the country making rather a better showing. We quote: Green salted packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.30; green salted country pelts, \$1.00 to \$1.10; green salted packed lambs, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

#### BOSTON.

The local hide situation continues apathetic in the extreme. Tanners prefer to work on the present basis of small reserves, rather than take any chances of purchase outside of the satisfaction of current needs. New England's are well sustained, despite the fact that there is little call.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The general situation is unsatisfactory, owing to labor troubles and the disparity be-

tween city and country prices. We quote: City steers, 9½@10c.; country steers, 9@9½c.; city cows, 8@8½c.; country cows, 7½@8c.; bulk, 7½@8c.

#### NEW YORK.

There is comparatively little doing; sales have been of scattering and indifferent character. We quote: City steers, 10½c.; city butt brands, 10c.; city side brands, 10c.; city cows, 8½c.; city bulk, 9c.

#### SUMMARY.

The general situation in the packer market has been depressed, which condition operated against the usual April increase in price; general conditions are unsettled and light hides are especially dull. The country market is quiet, though rather stronger than the packer, more because of limited supply than on account of the demand. It is not probable that any increase in price is likely to occur under present conditions. There is no particular change in the Boston situation, buyers being indifferent and preferring to suffer the inconvenience incidental to small supply rather than purchase in excess of immediate necessity. The Philadelphia market, naturally dull, is accentuated in this respect owing to labor troubles.

While New York packers are not over burdened with stock, the supply in their hands is sufficient to meet current demands.

The situation, taken as a whole, is far from satisfactory or encouraging.

#### FUR RUGS IN PART OF WOOL.

The U. S. General Appraisers at New York have ruled that a wolfskin rug, with a lining and border composed of woolen cloth, the fur being the component material of chief value, is dutiable under paragraph 450, tariff act of 1897, covering manufactures of fur or of which fur "is the component material of chief value," and not under the provision in paragraph 366 for "all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool," or under that in paragraph 382 for "rugs for floors \* \* \* and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool.—Hartranft v. Meyer (135 U. S., 237; 10 Sup. Ct. Rep., 751), United States v. Slazenger (113 Fed. Rep., 524), and Magone v. American Trading Company (57 id., 394; 6 C. C. A., 407) followed.

#### PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to April 1.	1903.	1902.
Chicago	440,000	610,000
Kansas City	135,000	165,000
Omaha	165,000	200,000
St. Louis	115,000	88,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	127,000	115,000
Indianapolis	55,000	69,000
Milwaukee	10,000	10,000
Cudahy, Wis.	17,000	26,000
Cincinnati	34,000	34,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	21,000	36,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20,000	27,000
Sioux City, Iowa	28,000	66,000
St. Paul, Minn.	56,000	53,000
Louisville, Ky.	25,000	20,000
Cleveland, Ohio	38,000	40,000
Detroit, Mich.	20,000	20,000
Wichita, Kan.	17,000	9,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	12,000	14,500
Bloomington, Ill.	3,800	6,300
Above and all other	1,430,000	1,700,000
		—Price Current.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or ticer, and hogs by the cwt.

#### Liquidation and Lower Prices, Followed by Firmer Conditions—Speculative Sentiment Chiefly—Cash Demands Restricted in the Varying Temper.

The hog products markets had a sharp setback at the close of the previous week, and upon the opening day of this week. But at the present writing they are somewhat firmer, although it is not clear that the situation is sufficiently cleared for expectations of permanent regularity to affairs, or for direct benefits to prices from the basis of supplies alone.

Unquestionably on any bearish raid upon the market the traders increase who have misgivings over the entire hog products situation, and the talk among them that "prices are too high" is of a more emphatic order.

This development is peculiar to markets outside of Chicago.

We think that Chicago maintains, on the whole, among its traders quite as much confidence on ultimately better prices as it had in the period before that recently for the disturbed conditions; and that the leading packing centre is apt to disregard temporary manifestations as an earnest of future situations, but rather looks upon the moderate showing of stocks and prospective smaller receipts of hogs as the basis for confidence and ultimately higher prices.

The point, however, is raised by the "bears" that because of the small stocks there would be less reason to protect values, with more to be had out of the markets, possibly, through varying sharp changes in prices, speculatively.

The bearish talk has, as a part of it, the "drifting of consumptive demands to mutton and beef," because of their lower prices, and, as well, the effect upon the moods of speculators by the "frequent raids in the stock markets, generally disturbed Wall Street, and the labor trouble over the country."

But with all of the talk of weakness and exhibitions of nervousness and apprehensions, it is noticed that there is not much desire to sell "shorts." Indeed, if the hog products markets are let down for the purpose of making a "short" interest of liberal extent, that movement works with poor prospects of success.

Indeed, the few "shorts" become easily

alarmed on any reactions from a lower tendency and cover contracts promptly.

The market has offered few chances for scalping, although the sentiment would be, probably, to scalp the market rather than take chances just now on a prolonged "short" or "long" side.

There would seem to be no good reason for a steady drift of prices to a lower tendency, whatever bearish raids develop, or temporary yielding happens, which latter would seem to be induced more by manipulation, and despite the apprehensions that are held concerning the referred to outside affairs.

If mutton and beef are being more freely consumed than usual because of relative prices, and cash demands for hog products have slackened through that and the feature of the late disturbed market conditions, the fact remains that the productions of hog meat and lard are closely sold in their moderate volume on offer this season; besides that if the hog receipts have failed to give an accumulation of stocks of the products thus far, of material importance, that they are not likely to in the deliveries of the hogs from this to the larger packing season, in the late summer or early fall months, since there is little doubt but that there will be short receipts of hogs meanwhile.

The only claim is that statistical positions of the products should give a fairly high line of prices for some time to come; but what could result from speculative moods or from possibly further adverse Wall Street situations is of course another consideration.

It is quite certain that any line of prices for the hog products would not check the consumption of the South of hog products, and the Southern demand is the most important from home sources; and, however, less shipments to Europe are, at present, as against last year at this time, yet a very fair volume of both meats and lard is going to Europe, and as the home hog supplies of Europe are being exhausted, it is probable that a settled course of prices in this country, rather than the late erratic look of affairs, would enlarge demands thence for the supplies here.

And yet the shipments to Europe in the period from Nov. 1 to April 4 were greater of lard by 16,714,446 pounds than in the corresponding time of the previous year, the total quantity 279,808,751 pounds and 263,093,805 pounds respectively, although less of meats by 37,262,877 pounds, the total shipments having been 276,314,055 pounds and 313,576,932 pounds respectively.

The receipts of hogs at the packing centres

were upon some days this week quite liberal, and their prices lower; but they are now falling off, possibly partly due to the busy farm work of the shippers; nevertheless the general receipts of hogs for the next few weeks will without doubt add up materially less than the ordinary volume, and make a further deficiency in the packing for the season.

The average weight of hogs last week at Chicago was 218 lbs., against 218 lbs. in the previous week, 210 lbs. same week 1902, and 222 lbs. in 1901.

In New York shippers are doing little in steam lard, either Western or city; but the continent lard refiners are buying steadily from the West. The compound lard business is of good volume on the basis of the prices for some time prevailing. The city cutters, many of the them, are unwilling to sell bellies at the prices, on account of the cost of hogs; but they are having very slow demands, and market prices are somewhat nominal; sales for the week, 200 bbls. mess pork at \$18 to \$18.75; 400 bbls. short clear do. at \$19.25 to \$21.50; 175 bbls. family do. at \$19.50; 500 tcs. Western steam lard on p. t. (quoted at \$10.15); 225 tcs. city lard at \$9.60 @ 9.80 (compound lard, \$7.37 1/2 @ 7.75); 1,500 loose pickled shoulders at 9@9 1/4c.; 2,800 loose pickled hams at 11 1/2@12 1/2c.; 1,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 10@10 1/4c.; 28,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. average, at 9 1/2@10c.; 4,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, at 10 1/2c.; 6,000 lbs. smoking do., at 10 1/2c. @ 11 1/4c.; 1,800 green bellies at 10 1/2c., and 2,000 green hams at 12c.; 50 boxes Eastern dry salted bellies at 11c., 25 boxes Eastern pickled bellies at 10 1/2c. There have been fully 500 tcs. city lard sold for Europe at \$10.80.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,759 bbls. pork, 10,736,914 lbs. lard, 12,162,845 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,804 bbls. pork, 11,768,383 lbs. lard, 16,145,782 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—Supplies are freely offered, demands are moderate, prices easy and decidedly lower for city extra India mess, tcs., which has sold at least as low as \$17 for 100 tcs.; barreled extra mess at \$9@9.50; family at \$14@14.50, packet at \$11.50@12.

#### TO START THE TANNERS.

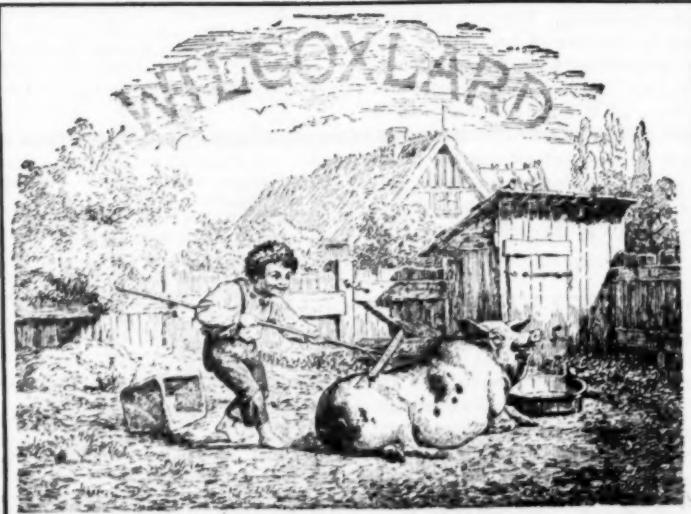
The C. Moench & Sons' Tannery Company of Gowanda and Salamanca, N. Y., has received permission to borrow \$50,000 with which to continue the business of the defunct concern. It is expected that operations will, therefore, soon be resumed at the company's tanneries.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

**Reactions to a Stronger Tendency—The Late Decline Fully Recovered After Large Sales of Bleaching Grades.**

A turn of the market to a stronger trading basis followed the late large sales of the bleaching grades to the West, as well as from the relinquishment of efforts to bear prices.

The sales of the bleaching grades had up to the close of our previous review reached 14,000 barrels, as then noted, and they have been added to since by 9,000 barrels, making 23,000 barrels altogether; these quantities were all sold to the Western compound makers, part in New York, part by a Southwestern refinery, and then again out of some Chicago holdings, while the prices were 41c., in tanks, in New York, and 39½@40c., do., in Chicago, showing ½c. advance in Chicago, since there had been offers to sell in Chicago early last week at 39½c. The New York price was essentially upon the basis of the latest previous sale.

It has been the impression that the compound makers at the West were pretty well protected in holdings of cotton oil for a long time ahead, and that some, perhaps most, of them had enough oil to carry them along to the new crop season.

The fact remains that when a desirable large lot of the bleaching oil comes on offer that the compound makers seem ready to take it up, while the prices they are willing to pay for it are the highest for the season, and despite the late exhibitions of a weaker tendency on other dealings in oil at seaboard markets.

This exemplifies two features: that the compound makers are not only doing a large business, but that they have confidence of continued briskness to their business for the remainder of the season; moreover that because of the enormous consumption of bleaching oils since the beginning of the producing year, that the amount of unsold oil of that description is so much reduced that the compound makers feel that there may be a scarcity of it long before the new crop oil can be had; therefore, that the compound makers feel like taking up now any desirable oil on offer as against future consumption.

It is true that because of the reduced supplies of the best bleaching grades, with their

relatively stronger price as against a quality a little under it, that resort is occasionally had to the next under grade, but this, as yet, is only in a very restricted way, and for small quantities; nevertheless, there are hopes of holders of the oil that more extensive business will come about in ordinary prime and slightly under qualities as the best grades become scarcer, whereby there would be hope of stronger prices for them, or a trading basis in better relation to that of the higher grade.

But it is clear that so long as a strictly choice bleaching grade can be had it will command chief attention of the compound makers, despite any relatively stronger price for it, as, of course, that is the class of compound makers desire. Moreover, that the compound makers are not dismayed over taking the best bleaching grade by any exhibition of weakness, speculative or otherwise, for the under grades, but have marked confidence over the future value of it.

It may not be so much a question as to how the pure lard market goes, as in most seasons, in considering the extent of business in the compounds from this along to the close of the season, and the consequent consumption of the compound makers of cotton oil, since the compounds are upon that low basis of values as compared with the prices of pure lard that an important decline could happen in the lard market, yet leaving the compounds upon a basis attractive to buyers, relatively favorable as against pure lard, as compared with that of ordinary years.

But the point about the compound lard business this year is that it is fastened more extensively than ever before, that the product has not only reached in a large way new channels of consumption, but that it has more active use in the ordinary centers of distribution, and that it would seem to have displaced pure lard in a degree which would call for a decidedly more than usual consumption of cotton oil.

And the fact remains that, notwithstanding the enormous consumption of the compounds, that the diminished productions of pure lard for the year are closely taken up, since there are sources of consumption, particularly in Europe, as is well understood, that confine their buying orders to pure lard.

The probable position of the compounds, in the extent of their wants for consumption, and the advantage to the cotton oil market, is shown in the possibility of adverse developments of the lard market.

But it must not be considered that the pure lard market is likely to develop mar-

kedly bearish features in a permanent way, however disheartening "bull" traders in the lard found development of the market conditions for it a few days since.

The fact that bearish talk has been indulged in this week, particularly in the early part of it, for pure lard, and that a declining tendency for the product then encouraged the expressions of bearishness, does not shake up views of the more prominent traders, those at the West particularly, who hold their late opinion that there may be some surprising exhibitions of strength this side of July to the market for the hog product, notwithstanding the exhibited bearishness latterly.

Expressions of bearishness concerning lard have had to rest upon largely, in the direct features, conservative demands of cash buyers, the feeling that prices are too high for the product and that as the season advances "everything must be lower, that beef and mutton are relatively cheap, and that consumption is being diverted to these products from hog meats; and that the entire hog list of products must be influenced by any modified condition of trading in any portion of it."

Moreover, it is not doubted that the bearish sentiment that had prevailed in Wall street, and the labor agitations over the country, have had some effect upon commercial affairs, at least temporarily.

On the other hand it must be considered that notwithstanding "conservative cash demands for hog products, cheap mutton and beef, etc., that there is sufficient consumption of the hog product to use up the productions of them, and that as this is the case now after larger receipts of hogs than the markets are likely to have of the swine from now to July, that the statistical positions of the hogs products, at least, should be against permanently bearish tendencies in the period implied, whatever may happen in a later period of the year in discounting the late future by reason of a corn crop, or the large hog supply of the fall months, since there is every reason to believe that the pig supply of the country, which will be ready for marketing in the late summer and fall months, is of exceptionally large volume.

On the whole, however, we look upon the late decline in lard as a raid chiefly, and that reactions are likely to follow.

The present and possible position of the pure lard market, of course, relates, if less than usual, to the market situation of the grades of cotton oil for the make of the compounds.

It has been shown this week that the markets for the off grades of cotton oil are not materially benefited by the improved positions for the bleaching grades, and that the fact that the off grades had been easy in price, and are now only a little firmer in

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price, has not disturbed the confidence on the better grades.

The off grades of the cotton oil have had to contend latterly against weaker beef fat markets, aside from the consideration that the off grades of the oil are in liberal supply.

Good off yellow sold in New York this week as low as 37½c., and at a time when prime yellow had 41½c. bid, but just now sales are taking place at 37¾@38c. Here is a difference of 3½c. per gallon, and which is greater than ever before, in respective values, and as against an ordinary difference, in most years, values of 1½@2c. per gallon.

It must be understood that the outside prices for the off grades are for small lots, and that for large lots bids are scarce over 37c., although to 38c. is asked, with one sale of 1,000 bbls. as low as 37c.

If it had not been for the quick, important demands for the bleaching grades, referred to, with their general moderate supplies, etc., there is little doubt but that the situation of the market for the off grades would have had some effect upon that for the better qualities.

But the off grades of the oil have been sold in fair quantities to the soapmakers at the comparatively easy prices, not only at the mills but at the seaboard market, however that they close more firmly held.

The easier beef fat markets, which have helped to keep the lower grades of cotton oil to their present trading basis, have had adverse features, as follows: A gradual increasing accumulation of tallow over the country not only from steadily larger productions, but from the apathetic buying of the soapmakers of the tallow.

The soapmakers are doing a large business in their manufactured goods, more so than usual, even for the spring months, but it would seem as though they had come to a general conclusion to buy raw materials, at least of beef fats, conservatively; therefore, their buying of tallow has for some few days been more of quantities just sufficient to carry them along.

The cattle are now arriving in good condition, and they are in steadily larger number, and the trade for the next two months, at least, are expecting a liberal supply of beef fats. The soapmakers may be checked somewhat in buying from that feature, but they are, as well, led to conservatism by the outside developments of labor troubles, and the deranged money and stock markets.

It is conceded that outside of the disturbances referred to that the business of the country is in a highly prosperous condition, that there is every reason to expect a consumption of manufactured goods of a satisfactory order; yet, at the same time, there is always more or less sympathetic action in commercial affairs from financial and other situations.

Outside of the buying of cotton oil latterly by the compound makers, as referred to, and the taking up some of the soap grades of it by the other consuming sources, it does not appear that there is especial activity to the market for the oil, however that it is decidedly strong.

It is clear that while speculative buying

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of the oil is slow, yet that there are not many sellers of it even at the improved figures of the week for it.

There is no foreign demand for the oil, and no prospect of it for the upper qualities, which, however, perhaps is not needed; but the lower grades may get to a trading basis with Europe, although even this is very doubtful, since if the lard market should rally to a certain full line of prices there would be an effect upon all manufactured goods by which the raw materials would be taken up much more freely than at present by our home consumers.

There has been a little further reselling of prime oil by Europe, in the way of taking profits, at prices upon its home markets to equal less than the absolute trading basis in this country.

The continental markets are getting a little English cotton oil, filling in with it, as an addition to their large supplies of Arachides and Sesame oils. The English oil is offered at prices essentially as quoted in the previous week; in other words, England's prices of the oil have not been affected by the prices in this country. Hull (England) quotes at 21s. 4½d.

The sales in New York for the week are 1,750 bbls. good off yellow at 37½c., 1,200 bbls. do., in lots, at 37½@38c.; 500 bbls. prime yellow, April delivery, at 41½c.; 750 bbls. do., at 41½c.; 400 bbls. do., May and June, at 41½c.; 800 bbls. do., at 41½c., now 42c. bid and 42½c. asked, for any delivery. Butter is held at 45c., white at 44@45c., and winter yellow at 44@45c. At the mills sales of 20 tanks crude, in the Southeast, at 34@34½c. (some lots of strictly prime in some sections held up to 35½@36c.), and 35 tanks off grade crude at 27@33c. Also sales in New York of 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 42c., 100 bbls. do. at 42c., and 1,000 bbls. good off yellow at 37c., and 3 tanks crude, in Georgia, at 36½c.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.).

The undertone of the market is stronger again, and prices are somewhat higher. There has been quite a few speculative orders in the market during the past week, and same has naturally affected prices, especially considering that offerings of prime oil are not very large.

Off oil, on the other hand, is lower in price, but the demand is also fairly good for this grade.

Crude oil is fairly well sold up, and offerings are not heavy.

Bleaching oil is as scarce as ever, and selling at good prices.

As regards the outlook, prices will depend on the market for associated fats. Prime oil is more or less dependent on the price of lard, while off oil seems to be following the course of tallow.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April-May, 42c. sales; do., June, 41c. bid, 42½c. asked; do., October, 36c. bid, 39c. asked; do., November-December, 35½c. bid, 37½c. asked; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 37@37½c.; prime winter do., 43½c.; prime summer white do., 41c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 4½d.; New Orleans market for off oil, 35½c.

### SWIFT NOT IN CONTEMPT.

By deciding that E. C. Swift is not in the Springfield Provision Company, of Springfield, Mass., the judge in the recent contempt case decides that the Boston packer is not in contempt of court in refusing to comply with the terms of a recent subpoena served upon him.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of  
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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

## COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Roberts Cotton Oil Company will erect a cottonseed oil mill in Jonesboro, Ark.

The Herthford (N. C.) Cotton Oil Company has been organized with a capital of \$20,000.

Messrs. Daffin & Cope, of Savannah, Ga., contemplate building a cottonseed oil mill in Allendale, S. C.

The Red Spring (N. C.) Oil and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000.

J. L. Daniel is manager of the new cotton oil company, which is erecting a mill at Walnut Ridge, Ark.

The Sunset (La.) Cotton Oil & Delenting Company, Ltd., will erect a cottonseed oil mill in that city.

The Lexington (O. T.) Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated by W. N. Hayes, W. T. James and others.

It is said that William Coleman, of Whitmeres, S. C., will either build a cottonseed oil mill at that place, or in Columbia.

The New Orleans (La.) "Picayune" says that a proposition to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Coushatta, La., is under discussion.

J. T. Murray, of Lone Oak, Texas, has recently visited Davis, I. T., for the purpose of organizing a \$50,000 cottonseed oil company there.

D. Oelkers, C. W. Pitchford, J. D. Verner and others are the incorporators of the new \$20,000 cottonseed oil mill at Walhalla, S. C.

R. G. Gaines, of Central, S. C., and Frank Hammond, of Greenville, are interested in a movement to locate a cottonseed oil mill at Central.

The New Orleans "Times-Democrat" says that there is a movement on foot to organize a company to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Clinton, La.

The Seaboard Cotton Oil Company will erect a \$50,000 cotton oil mill in Allendale, S. C. Articles of incorporation have been filed by the company.

The Westminster (S. C.) Oil Fertilizer Company has been granted a charter with a capitalization of \$20,000 to erect a cottonseed oil mill.

The Cotton Plant (Ark.) Oil Mill Co. has been organized with a capital of \$60,000 by R. R. James, R. N. Westmorland, R. C. Lynch and others.

A stock company has been organized at Baldwyn, Miss., for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed oil mill," says the Memphis, Tenn., Comm. Appeal.

James D. Dawson, of Augusta, and George F. Tennille, of Savannah, Ga., have made application for a charter to build a large cottonseed oil mill in Allendale, S. C.

The Statesville (N. C.) Oil and Fertilizer Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated by H. C. Willson, of Williamston, S. C.; R. V. Brawley, J. L. Sloan and others, of Statesville.

The Planters' Manufacturing Company, of Gainesville, Ga., has been formed with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of building a cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer plant. The movers in the enterprise are: W. A. Matheson, of Toccoa; John Cater, A. J. Mundy and others, of Gainesville.

## CAN STOP TO REFINE OIL.

The State Railroad Commission, says the Dallas, Texas, "News," has granted to the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway Company authority to stop at Dallas for the purpose of refining carload shipments of cottonseed oil, originating at points on that line between Temple and Dallas, and destined to Fort Worth, protecting through rate based upon total distance traversed by the shipment, plus stopover charge of \$5 per car. Effective March 28.

The commission has added to tariff 13-A the following paragraph, effective March 30:

Rates on cottonseed cooking oil, lard compounds and lard substitutes, in straight or mixed carloads, between points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway or Texas shall be the same as those applicable on packinghouse products between the same points.

## HALPHEN'S TEST FOR COTTONSEED OIL.

The results of experiments made to ascertain the suitability of Halphen's reaction as a test for the presence of cottonseed oil led to the following conclusions. Cottonseed oil is rendered inactive towards Halphen's reagent by heating it to 260-270 deg. C., while heating to a temperature of 220-240 greatly diminishes the intensity of the reaction. It is probable that heating the oil to 220-240 deg. C., or even higher, does not even unfit the oil for use as food, either alone or mixed with other material, as it is found that lard from animals fed on cottonseed meal may respond to Halphen's reaction with an intensity of coloration equivalent to several per cent. of unheated cottonseed oil. A mixture of fats or oils may be prepared containing at least 25 per cent. of cottonseed oil previously heated to 220-240 deg. C. or a larger proportion if heated to 250-260 deg. C., which will give a coloration with Halphen's reagent not more intense than that obtained with the lard from hogs fed on cottonseed meal. The value of the test for the detection of added cottonseed oil in lard is therefore questionable.

## APPRASERS' DECISIONS.

A. De Ronde & Co.—The merchandise in question consists of so-called soluble grease. It was returned by the local appraisers as "color" and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 58 of the act of July 24, 1897. The importers make the claim among others that the merchandise is properly dutiable under the provisions of section 6, as an unenumerated manufactured article.

The protest was sustained.

Camacho, Roldan & Van Sickel.—The merchandise consisted of hides, which were entered on a pro forma invoice, bond being given for the production of a consular invoice. This pro forma invoice showed the weight of the hides to be 7,236 pounds at 14c. per pound, making a total of \$1,013, which was also used as the entered value of the goods. The invoice value was approved by the local appraiser. The collector did not cause the hides to be weighed, but collected a duty of 15 per cent. on the entered value under paragraph 437 of the present tariff act. The protest seeks



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to have the assessment of duty made on the basis of the value of the merchandise shown by the consular invoice and upon the actual weight of the hides. The importers offer in evidence a sworn weighers' certificate, showing the actual weight of the hides as 5,356 pounds, and also an affidavit of a member of the importing firm that the hides were sold and paid for on the basis of the weight found by the weigher.

The Board was satisfied that the weight claimed by the importers was correct, and consequently the protest was sustained.

## THE FERTILIZER RATES.

The Dallas, Tex., "News" says that notice has been received from the Texas and Pacific Railway of its individual intention, effective April 1, to establish the following rates on packinghouse fertilizer and tankage, carloads, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, from Texas producing points:

To Memphis, Tenn., when destined to points east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River and south of the Virginia State line, 15c. per 100 pounds.

To Memphis, Tenn., proper, 16c. per 100 pounds.

## CRIMINAL CATTLE.

Some shrewd dairy farmer "up state," that is, in the neighborhood of Herkimer County, N. Y., sent a car load of variously diseased cattle to New York City for slaughter in Brooklyn. The inspectors were advised and the cattle were impounded. Some had tuberculosis and others minor troubles. The criminal end of this cruel act is now in hand. Three were dying, 8 nearly gone with consumption and 3 out of the 30 found had what the government officers called "venomous pneumonia."

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has sent to the Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, its sixteenth order for Exhaust Heads, to be used in its own works.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO.

**CATTLE.**—Notwithstanding the fact that receipts of cattle Monday were very heavy, the official count footing up to 28,999, the market ruled active and firm on all grades excepting the common, heavy and plain cattle, which were a shade lower—generally 5@10c. decline being shown in prices. There was a splendid demand, and everything was bought up and went over the scales early. On Tuesday we had the usual moderate run and no change in prices. Stockers and feeders sold steady at the decline of 15@25c. noted last week. To-day, Wednesday, the run was estimated at 15,000, and the market was decidedly active and prices ruled 10@15c. higher. There is a good undertone to the trade, and the situation looks good at the present writing. Some 1,385-lb. steers sold at \$5.15 and some 1,304-lb. cattle at \$5.05. Steers weighing 900@1,500 lbs. sold at \$4.75@5. At this writing we cannot report the top of the market, but if there are any choice cattle here they should bring around \$5.60@5.75. We do not anticipate any wild advance in prices, but rather expect a good, strong, healthy trade. Some 1,635-lb. cattle sold at \$5.40 and some 1,478-lb. at \$5.25.

**HOGS.**—The hog branch of the trade has not fared so well as cattle. The run of hogs Monday footed up 30,414, and the trade ruled 5@10c. lower, with a good clearing made. On Tuesday, with 15,192, the market showed an advance of 5c., and on Wednesday, with an estimated run of 22,000, the market ruled strong to 5c. higher again, or all on Mondays decline regained. Some very choice hogs sold up to \$7.65, with the bulk of receipts going at \$7.30@7.50. Light mixed around \$7.15@7.25; heavy mixed, \$7.30@7.45, and good heavy, \$7.50@7.65. Prices are very high, and we cannot see anything in the future to cause a "bullish" feeling to the trade. We realize that receipts are light, and the supply in the country is limited, but there are too many cattle coming to market at this time to supply the wants of the trade, and warm weather coming on limits the demand for pork and packers are satisfied to get enough of the product to supply their fresh meat trade.

**SHEEP.**—The supply of sheep this week has been moderate. On Monday, with 18,578, the trade ruled steady to strong. Tuesday, with 16,760, the market was strong on lambs and sheep ruled 10c. lower. To-day, with an estimated run of 12,000, the market is strong. Some top lambs selling around \$7.90.

### OMAHA.

**CATTLE.**—There was a sharp decrease in receipts last week, the supply of cattle being some 4,000 smaller than for the week previous. Largely on this account the market for fat cattle was in very satisfactory shape throughout the week and for the desirable light and handy weight beeves prices showed an advance of 15 to 25c. When it came to the heavier grades there was not so much improvement, in fact the market was on the dull and dragging order most of the time. There was very little inquiry for shipping and export account and the demand from local packers was generally for the lighter weight beeves. It has been a long time since the range of prices was as narrow as it is now. It takes something choice to bring better than \$5.00 now, while there is nothing of any consequence that sells below \$4.00. Most of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. beeves are selling around \$4.40@\$4.65. The supply of cow stuff has been very moderate for some time and the market for this class of stock has been very active right along with prices steady to strong for all decent offerings. Choice fat heifers sell up to \$4.40@\$4.50 and fair to good butcher stock finds a ready sale around \$3.35@\$3.90. Cannings and cutters sell at \$2.00@\$3.00. Veal calves, bulls, stags and rough stock are selling a shade better than a week ago. The volume of business done in stockers and feeders last week was not very large for the rea-

son that supplies of this kind were comparatively limited. Prices, however, were well sustained for all grades, the warmed-up and short-fed kinds showing rather more improvement than the light and medium weight grades. Choice stock sells up around \$4.40@\$4.70, fair to good grades bring \$4.00@\$4.40 and the common to fair kinds \$3.00@\$3.75.

**HOGS.**—There has been very little change in the market for the past ten days. Receipts have been moderate and there has been good general demand for all weights and grades. Packers continue to prefer and pay a premium for the good heavy and butcher weight grades, but for the hogs weighing around 200 lbs. and over the range of prices is comparatively narrow, and the bulk of the sales are well up to Chicago figures, a fact that keeps the western Iowa hogs coming in this direction in large numbers. Loads weighing under 200 lbs. are very uneven and uncertain sellers. The best hogs here to-day brought \$7.35 and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.25.

**SHEEP.**—There have been no new developments in the sheep trade. Receipts have been moderate and the demand has been all that any one could wish. Prices are possibly no higher than they have been but they are certainly no lower and the demand is apparently as vigorous as ever with no indication of any increase in supplies. Choice fat lambs are quoted up to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$6.40, and ewes, \$6.00. There has been quite a little inquiry for feeder sheep but the offerings of this kind have been light and values quoted unchanged.

### ST. LOUIS.

Receipts of cattle light. Best weight steers no more than steady; light and medium weight strong to 10 higher. Light weight butcher cattle in better demand than heavy cattle. Quality beef cattle common to good, none fancy. Bulls in moderate supply, market steady. Stockers and feeders in good demand, the receipts light and quality common. Several orders unfilled account of the light supply. Best grade milk cows and calves steady; common and medium shade lower. Veal calves show a decline of 50 cents per cwt.

Receipts of Texas cattle this week were considerably lighter than a week ago—113 cars less. The bulk were steers, quality only fair. Our market has ruled strong all the week, and to-day closes fully ten cents higher than a week ago.

Receipts of bulls have been liberal and prices are barely steady with the close of last week. Receipts of cows have been light and prices close about the same. Receipts of calves were light, and the market has ruled strong on good calves, while there was no change on the common grades. There were two cars of choice calves here this week weighing 398 pounds that sold for \$15.25 per head.

If receipts should continue as light as we have had this week, we still look for some improvement, especially on good fat cattle.

During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 620 to 1,115 lbs. sold at a full range of \$3.00@\$4.45, most of them going at \$3.70@\$4.20. Cows and heifers brought \$2.00@\$4.00, the bulk at \$3.00@\$3.10; stags and oxen at \$2.75@\$3.75, bulls, \$2.70@\$3.25 and calves at \$1.20@\$1.50 per head.

Receipts hogs more liberal and lower tendencies prevailed. Clearance good with indications for good market next week.

**HOGS.**—Butchers and heavies, \$6.25 to \$7.45; light mixed, \$6.80 to \$7.20; heavy pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.90; light pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; rough heavies, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Receipts of sheep liberal and market 15 to 25c. lower than last week. Think it advisable to let sheep that are ready for market come forward as we do not look for further advance in price.

**SHEEP.**—Best spring lambs, \$8.00 to \$11.00; best woolled lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best woolled yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best woolled sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.25; best woolled bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

**LATER.**—Cattle.—Under light receipts, market rules about steady with above quotations.

**HOGS.**—Prices are about 5c. lower than Saturday.

**SHEEP.**—Values show no material change.

### ST. JOSEPH.

Receipts of cattle last week, 8,380; previous week, 9,258; year ago, 6,947. The trend of prices early in the week was lower because of the liberal marketing and the adverse turn in the markets at other points, but under reduced supplies later on all of the loss was regained and the week closed with light and medium steers showing an advance of 10c. Top for the week was 5.00. The good to choice cows and heifers advanced 10 to 15c., but other kinds showed no change, top for week, 4.80. The good class of stock cattle of all weights sold freely and prices ruled firm, but the common and breeding grades lost 10 to 15c. Top for week, 4.85.

Supplies of hogs last week, 24,100; preceding week, 28,370; year ago, 33,579. The trend of prices was lower under liberal receipts and strong to higher with reduced supplies, with the week closing lower than the previous week's finish. The quality was generally good with weights running the heaviest for the past several weeks. Tops to-day were at 7.40 with the bulk of sales at 7.20 to 7.35.

Arrivals in the sheep division last week, 21,986; former week, 21,640; year ago, 17,223. Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas continue to be the main contributors, with Missouri showing up better than for some time of late. The good, fat grades continue to meet with ready sale and lambs advanced 10c. while sheep held fully steady, but common and medium lambs sold barely steady, while sheep of the same order lost 15 to 35c., with ewes showing a decline of mostly 25 to 35c., in sympathy with the bad condition of the markets east. Monday and Tuesday of the present week are the highest days for prices ever had on the western river markets, Colorado and Nebraska lambs selling up to 7.65, with the bulk at 7.60. No toppy sheep were on sale.

### KANSAS CITY.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 29,600; last week, 27,500; same week last year, 24,900. Cattle prices average 15 to 25c. higher than a week ago; Eastern as well as local demand for export weight steers has picked up, and buyers for all weights of fat steers have been plentiful. She stuff is higher, but not so much as steers; stockers and feeders gained in proportion with free movement; canner kinds did not improve much, and bulls remained dull; top steers, \$5.25; cows and heifers, \$4.75; feeders, \$5.10. It was the cleanest week's trade for some time.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week were 43,100; last week, 33,800; same week last year, 20,400. Prices changed very little during week, and close to-day with top at \$7.50; bulk at \$7.30 to \$7.45; quality keeps up with large proportion of heavy weights; both light and heavy weights have met good demand, but pigs are 10 to 20c. lower, and bring from \$5.25 to \$6.60; prices are 40c. higher than same week last year.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week were 27,500; last week, 20,300; same week last year, 14,600. Highest prices for the season, as well as for all time, were paid this week for both lambs and muttons, although the run was best for some time; Western wethers brought \$6.80; woolled lambs, \$7.60; spring lambs, \$12.50; clipped Western lambs, \$7; ewes are

16 to 15c. cheaper, at \$5.85; common grades of both sheep and lambs are 25c. off.

HIDES unchanged; green salted, 6½c.; side brands, 6c.; bulls, 6c.; uncured, 1c. less; furs lower, season almost over.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,826	14,392	7,610
Fowler	763	4,260	748
Schwarzschild	2,767	5,632	3,130
Swift	5,399	9,728	5,945
Cudahy	3,056	7,252	2,030
Ruddy	541	105	342

#### GERMAN INSPECTION OF IRISH LIVERS.

The London "Meat Trades Journal" has the following to say about the German meat inspection and the Irish liver trade.

For many years a very large trade has existed between Germany and Ireland in pigs' livers, which are used for the manufacture of "leber-wurst," and other German delicacies. One firm alone in Hamburg handles 700 to 1,000 tons annually, which represents a very substantial and lucrative business for the pig slaughterers of Ireland. On and after April 1st, however, this great industry will cease, as, according to the new meat inspection law, meat in pieces under 9 lb. weight will not be received, and it is held that this regulation excludes pigs' livers. We understand the matter has been brought under the notice of the Meat and Cattle Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce with the view of seeing whether some modification of the law cannot be secured. It is expected that other countries who have a similar trade with Germany, such as Denmark, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and the United States, will make a strong protest to the German Government, who under the pretext of protecting health, exclude large quantities of food for the sole purpose of raising the price of meat in Germany, and thus enriching the Agrarian party. It is pointed out as the next German Parliamentary election will be in June, something might be done now by a little judicious pressure to obtain the needed alterations in these new laws, which if enforced will not only throw a large number of people out of employment, but also deprive the working classes of Germany of a wholesome and necessary article of food.

#### MEAT EXTRACT BY YEAST ON ALBUMEN.

It is well known that artificial meat extracts having the true flavor of real meat are prepared entirely from yeast. When pressed beer yeast is extracted with boiling water and the extract concentrated to a small bulk and poured into ten times its volume of 90 per cent alcohol, the alcoholic filtrate evaporated to dryness yields a pasty mass which has the appearance and taste of meat extract.

With regard to the alcohol soluble extractive matter produced by proteolysis by means of yeast, two classes of flavors are to be distinguished. In the first place, there is the pleasant flavor of real meat extract, which is valuable for the preparation of artificial meat extracts, and, secondly, there is a very sharp, sour flavor and odor which, if allowed to develop to excess, would be unpleasant and detrimental. In small proportions the bodies producing this latter flavor might be useful as appetizers.

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## Acorn Spray Pump,

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Neither can they do so good a job. The ACORN SPRAY PUMP is not only the most economical way to apply whitewash, calcimine, and cold water paints, but it is also by long odds the cleanest and most perfect way of doing this work.

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The most practical machine for railroads, packing houses, breweries and large factories of every description. Send for full description of our machine, with prices. Address

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A large firm of manufacturing confectioners in England, using some 900 tons of butter per annum, are open to buy a quantity at any time, if a bargain. The quality must be A1, good, sweet and solid, and warranted pure butter. Any size of packages. Price must be low, quality good, or offers no use. Prompt payments, and would also consider buying 100 tons or more later in the year of June packing stock. Quotations in the first instance to be addressed to M. T., care T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

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POSITION AS ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE IN TEXAS AND STATES ADJOINING. AM AN AGGRESSIVE SALESMAN CAPABLE OF PUSHING AN ARTICLE OF MERIT TO THE FRONT. PROPOSITIONS ONLY CONSIDERED FROM WHOLESALERS OR MANUFACTURERS OF RESPONSIBILITY. REFERENCES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

A. MATHIS,  
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The American Sheet Steel Co. has just sent its eighteenth order for Cross Oil Filters to the Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

## WANTED

Man who thoroughly understands pickling and curing of meats. Address, stating experience,

M. S. D.,

Care The National Provisioner.

## WANTED

Provision salesman for New York and surrounding trade. Must understand provision business. Good pay. Address

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THE T. SCHAPIROGRAPH CO., 285 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
Rialto Building.

### STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 1...	31,018	1,148	25,790	17,000
Thursday, April 2....	8,749	1,630	17,879	10,640
Friday, April 3....	3,474	421	17,584	3,665
Saturday, April 4....	390	167	10,170	1,182
Monday, April 6....	28,999	564	30,414	18,518
Tuesday, April 7....	3,348	4,630	15,192	16,760
Wednesday, April 8....	15,000	1,500	22,000	12,000
Total last week....	61,392	7,434	115,407	64,551
Same week last year....	51,053	6,310	142,304	57,007
Year ago this week....	44,554	6,518	106,587	58,645

### SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 1....	5,383	7	3,080	2,417
Thursday, April 2....	4,826	31	3,573	2,123
Friday, April 3....	2,493	209	4,352	1,144
Saturday, April 4....	1,041	1	2,862	476
Monday, April 6....	6,642	9	6,208	850
Tuesday, April 7....	2,799	166	3,674	1,441
Wednesday, April 8....	4,000	50	3,000	2,000
Total last week....	33,255	283	21,976	8,807
Same week last year....	19,469	434	27,437	8,139
Year ago this week....	14,794	482	39,710	10,675

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903 .....	857,859	2,166,803	1,045,910	80,436
1902 .....	791,305	2,640,425	971,749	80,773

Increase .... 66,494 ..... 24,161 .....  
Decrease .... 473,622 ..... ....

### CATTLE.

Prime beefs, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs....	\$5.50 @ 5.75
Choice to extra beefs....	5.25 @ 5.15
Fair to good export and shipping steers....	4.70 @ 5.15
Medium beef steers....	4.25 @ 4.65
Plain to fancy beef steers....	3.80 @ 4.00
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs....	3.30 @ 2.70
Good to choice feeders....	4.00 @ 4.90
Good to choice heifers....	3.90 @ 4.60
Poor to plain stockers and feeders....	2.75 @ 3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers....	3.20 @ 4.15
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	2.65 @ 3.15
Common to good canning cows....	1.70 @ 2.60
Bulls, poor to choice....	1.70 @ 2.60
Veal calves, good to fancy....	5.75 @ 7.00
Calves, common to fair....	3.50 @ 5.50
Corn-fed Western steers....	3.65 @ 5.50
Texas bulls and grass steers....	2.75 @ 3.20
Texas steers, fair to choice....	3.75 @ 4.60

### HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping....	\$7.45 @ 7.62 1/2
Good to choice heavy packing....	7.45 @ 7.60
Plain to choice heavy mixed....	7.30 @ 7.45
Selected butcher weights....	7.40 @ 7.60
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs....	7.10 @ 7.35
Common to good, light mixed....	7.15 @ 7.35
Thin to choice, 50 to 130 lb. lots....	6.50 @ 7.00
Stags to rough lots....	4.00 @ 4.35

### SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers....	\$6.20 @ 7.00
Plain to mixed lots....	4.85 @ 6.25
Fair to good Western yearlings....	6.35 @ 7.00
Fair to fancy native and Western ewes....	4.50 @ 6.75
Plain ewes and breeding stock....	3.75 @ 4.25
Culls and tail-end lots....	3.00 @ 3.50
Native lambs, poor to fair....	4.00 @ 6.00
Good to prime native lambs....	6.85 @ 8.00
Fair to prime Western lambs....	6.25 @ 7.00
Shorn lambs....	5.50 @ 7.50
Spring lambs....	7.00 @ 12.50
Shorn lambs at 50c. per cwt. discount.	

How  
Can  
I  
Make  
Money ?

? **Shall I Buy or Sell?**

A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF  
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**"STERNE"**  
RIALTO, CHICAGO

### GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

**HOGS.**—Receipts continue very moderate, and there is very little change noticeable in the conditions. The packers seem to be able to curtail their orders to meet the supply very nicely, and the shipping competition has been very light during the week. We could not reasonably expect a much lower market for the present at least. Provisions seem to be holding their own fairly well, and the general situation looks rather strong.

The bulk of good light mixed hogs selling to-day (Wednesday) from \$7.20 to \$7.40; medium weights, \$7.40 to \$7.55, with heavy butchers' and prime heavy from \$7.55 to \$7.65; light, \$7 to \$7.25, with pigs from \$6.75 to \$7.

**CATTLE.**—The supply of cattle on Monday was heavier than expected, being 20,000, but the demand was strong, and prices held up well, especially on the light handy-weight steers and yearlings, but the plain heavy and common to medium half-fat cattle sold slowly and about 10c. lower than last Friday. The supply yesterday was not heavy enough to cause any particular change in the market, although anything good enough for export received strong bids as compared with Monday, but the bulk of the supply consisted of medium and common steers, and sold rather slowly at steady prices with the supply fairly well cleared. Considering the heavy supply on Monday the demand was very good, and tends to show the firm consumptive outlet, but would advise shippers to go slowly for awhile and allow the market to show its strength.

To-day (Wednesday), with very moderate receipts, the market is strong and active on all grades, and prices fully 25c. higher than one week ago. The export demand is good, and shows a very healthy tone. If the feeders of cattle will only summon up a little courage, we feel satisfied that they will not be disappointed in having a good strong market here for the spring and summer.

The bulk of good beef cattle to-day selling from \$4.75 to \$5.40; extra prime, \$5.30 to \$5.75; common to fair, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Stockers and feeders slow at last week's prices. Butcher stock 10 to 15c. higher than last Monday, and prospects continue to look favorable.

**LAMBS.**—The supply of sheep and lambs this week is about 2,000 less than last week, and choice lambs have sold higher than any time this season. A few selected natives selling as high as 8c. to-day, and big strings of Minnesota and Colorado fed lambs selling as high as \$7.00, although most of the fed lambs are selling from \$7.50 to \$7.80. The range is gradually growing wider between the medium and choice stock, and the medium to common kinds are 50c. lower than one week ago, while all the good stuff is a notch higher.

We look for continued light receipts next week, and think prices will be well maintained, although we may look for a sudden drop as soon as we get excessive supplies, as the market is rather top-heavy at present, and is getting too high for the general trade.

### TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
George M. Sterne & Son.)

Provision market has had something of a decline since our last, as, while the showing of stocks was moderately bullish, there appeared to be quite a number of operators who had waited for this stock showing to make a market on which they expected to unload their purchases at a profit, and as the expected advance did not come, they liquidated their holdings at reduced profits or possibly in some cases at a loss. This liquidation lasted several days, and cost the market about 50 cents on pork, 30 cents on lard and 15 to 20 cents on ribs, the May option in all cases showing the largest decline. On the breaks several of our best local bulls bought quite freely, but more largely of the July and September options, giving evidence that they believed in higher prices throughout the season, and not simply in a May squeeze, though if the bears become too confident and get largely short of the May product some sharp rallies in that option can be expected. The firmer markets of the past two or three days have encouraged the cash buyer, and we hear of a considerably better cash demand, and to this feature was in some measure due the strength in the market to-day. We believe, however, the bull leaders are not particularly inclined to encourage any considerable advance just now, and on the rallies we are advising our friends to take profits on recent purchases, as there is quite some possibility that we may see similar soft spots for some time to come. Some well-posted operators are predicting increased hog receipts for the next few weeks as soon as the country roads get in good shape, and farmers have some spare time after oat seeding is finished. Our own advices are such that we are not anticipating any marked increase in hog receipts, and we believe those who are basing expectations of lower priced product on larger receipts will be disappointed. It is quite probable that with any little increase in receipts packers will become more anxious buyers, and prices advance rather than decline. There is nothing to be said about the supply, except that it is the lightest in many years, and, but that the consumption has been very considerably curtailed by the higher price, we would now have literally nothing more than a few weeks' supplies to meet the large summer trade. In our opinion prices can advance one to one and a half cents further on all products without materially affecting the consumptive demand when warm weather and active employment throughout the country of all kinds of labor brings about the usual large summer demand which cannot be put off with any substitute.

In the meantime we are likely to have any number of fluctuations in the market up and down in sympathy with movements in the grain markets and from other outside causes, but on the breaks we believe product should be bought, particularly for July and September delivery.

**LARD.**—Cash market advanced 2 1/2c., closing at \$9.82 1/2; loose, \$9.50. Shipments, 4,600.

same day last year, 6,000 tierces. Liverpool unchanged at 49s. 6d. Hogs West, 62,000, against 62,000 same day last week and 59,000 for one day last year. To-morrow, 22,000. Top price, \$7.65. Leaf lard, 9 1/4c. Extra neutral, 10 1/2@10 1/2c. Market opened a shade stronger, receipts of hogs both yesterday and to-day being considerably under the expectation, and prices advanced 5c. yesterday and 5c. again to-day, though later reports from the yards called the market easier and 5c. lower than top price of the morning. The great strength in wheat helped to hold the provision market firm, closing at slightly over Monday, though all the advance was not retained. May, July and September options all sold up to 5 1/2c. per hundred, and closed 2 1/2 to 5c. higher. Cash quiet, about 2 1/2c. under May.

**STEARINES.**—The market continues weak. No features to report. Prime oleo stearine, 10 1/4@10 1/2c.; No. 2 at 9@9 1/2c.; tallow stearine, 7c.; lard stearine, 1c. premium over cash lard; white grease stearine, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; yellow grease stearine, 5 1/2@5 1/2c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trade both here and abroad is almost nil. Prices are unchanged, though on firm bid stocks could probably be bought at a shade under asking price. Extra is quoted at 9 1/2@9 1/2c.; No. 2, 9@9 1/2c.; No. 3, 7 1/2@8c.; oleo stock, 9@9 1/2c.

**TALLOW.**—Several small sales reported. The market is a little easier. Choice packers' edible, 7 1/2@7 1/2c.; prime packers, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; No. 1 packers, 6@6 1/2c.; No. 2 packers, 4 1/2@5c.; city renderers, 6c.; choice renderers, 6 1/2c.; No. 2 country, 4 1/2c.; "B" country, 5 1/2c. The London cables report 1,250 casks offered; one-quarter the offerings sold at 3d. decline.

**GREASES.**—Prices are without change. Stocks are in fair request. Choice white, 7 1/2@7 1/2c.; ordinary, 7c.; "B" white, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; house, 4 1/2c.; yellow, 4 1/2c.; brown, 4 1/2c.; glue stock, 4 1/2@4 1/2c.; neat's foot stock, 4 1/2c.; bone, 5@5 1/2c., according to quality.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Bleachable prime summer yellow spot 40c.; April 40@40 1/2c.; summer yellow soap grade, 35@36c., all loose Chicago; prime crude in the Valley 33@36c., according to quality.

**COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.**—Concentrated on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A., 2 1/2c.; regular, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1 1/4c.

#### PROVISION LETTER

(Special to the National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11 1/2@11 1/4; 12@14 ave., nominally 11 1/2@11 1/2; 14@16 ave., nominally 11 1/4; 18@20 ave., nominally 11 1/2. Green picnics, 5@8 ave., nominally 8%; 6@8 ave., nominally 8%; 8@10 ave., nominally 8%. Green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8 1/2%; 12@14 ave., nominally 8 1/2%. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 12 1/2. Green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 12%; 10@12 ave., nominally 11 1/2.

#### FRED. W. WOLF CO. ORDERS.

Kilby Mfg. Co., Ft. Collins, Col., 140-ton refrigerating plant; Kilby Mfg. Co., Longmont, Col., 140-ton refrigerating plant; Merchants' Refrigerating Co., Kansas City, Mo., 80-ton refrigerating plant; Garden City Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill., 75-ton refrigerating plant; New Orleans Butchers' Abattoir Co., New Orleans, La., 65-ton refrigerating plant; Chicago Consolidated Bottling Co., Chicago, Ill., 50-ton re-

frigerating plant; Columbia Brewing Co., Logansport, Ind.; 50-ton refrigerating plant; Topeka C. S. I. & Fuel Co., Topeka, Kan., 50-ton refrigerating plant; Mrs. H. Roth, Monongahela, Pa., 15-ton refrigerating plant; Bay City C. S. & Produce Co., Ltd., Bay City, Mich., 12-ton refrigerating plant; The Vogel Meat & Packing Co., Strathcona, Can., 12-ton refrigerating plant; John Stanton Malting & Brewing Co., Troy, N. Y., 85-ton refrigerating machine; Gus. Rothfuss, Eagle Pass, Tex., 10-ton ice plant; Mr. E. C. Clark, Mobile, Ala., 6-ton ice plant; Martin Ice & C. S. Co., Martin, Tenn., 6-ton ice plant; Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., 100-ton atmospheric condenser; Diamond Ice Co., Seattle, Wash., 40-ton double pipe condenser; First National Brewing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 4,000 ft. 2-inch direct exp. piping; Wm. Gibbard Brewing Co., Morris, Ill., 8,000 ft. direct exp. piping and attemperator system; the Muncie Brg. Co., Muncie, Ind., 30-ton double pipe condenser; Hammond Pkg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 52 sections of atmospheric condensers, 35,000 ft. 2-inch direct expansion piping, also a large order of valves and fittings; Homestead Brg. Co., Homestead, Pa., 1 Wolf patent steam condenser; Independent Brg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 3,600 ft. 2-inch direct expansion piping; Linde Australian Rfg. Co., Sydney, Australia, 8-ton distilling apparatus; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill., brine tank and double pipe brine coolers; R. Brand Brg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,500 ft. 2-inch expansion piping; Jacob Schmidt Brg. Co., St. Paul, Minn., 3,000 ft. 2-inch direct expansion piping and attemperator system complete; A. J. Stillwell Meat Co., Hannibal, Mo., 6,000 ft. expansion piping for freezing tank; Swift & Co., East St. Louis, Ill., 35,000 ft. expansion piping for freezing tank; John Hoffman Pkg. Co., Cincinnati, O., 1 ammonia purifier and distiller; John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis., direct expansion piping; Northwestern Brg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 100-ton atmospheric condenser; Security Brew Co., New Orleans, La., direct expansion piping; Petersburg Crystal Ice Co., Petersburg, Va., atmospheric condensers; Armour & Co., Tampa, Fla., 50-ton atmospheric condenser; Larsen Ice Machine Co., Omaha, Neb., double pipe condensers and double pipe brine coolers; Schlitz Brew Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., atmospheric condenser; Birk Bros. Brew. Co., direct expansion piping for new cellars; City Ice Co., Hot Springs, Ark., coils for freezing tank; Albany Artesian Ice Co., Albany, Ga., ammonia distiller and purifiers; John Brenner Brew. Co., Covington, Ky., 90-ton atmospheric condenser; Atlanta Ice & Coal Co., Atlanta, Ga., 6 traveling cranes, with pneumatic hoists; Beaumont Ice, Light & Rfg. Co., Beaumont, Tex., 3,000 ft. 2-inch direct expansion piping; Buffalo Cotton Mills, Buffalo, S. C., 2,500 ft. 2-inch direct expansion piping; Colorado Packing Co., Denver, Colo., 80-ton double pipe condenser.

#### CANADA'S FRIENDLY TRADE.

Canadian import figures indicate that the manufactures and merchandise of the United States are popular with the people of Canada. The statistical statement of Canadian commerce, just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, covering the commerce of seven months ending with January, 1903, shows that Canada imported from the United States during that time \$67,000,000 worth of merchandise, against \$32,000,000 worth from the United Kingdom, and \$21,000,000 worth from all other parts of the world. In other

#### Chicago Provision Market Prices

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80
July .....	9.70	9.70	9.67	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.61	9.62	9.62	9.62
July .....	9.55	9.55	9.47	9.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.70	17.70	17.52	17.57
July .....	17.10	17.12	17.02	17.02

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	9.75	9.82	9.72	9.82
July .....	9.62	9.72	9.62	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.55	9.70	9.55	9.70
July .....	9.45	9.62	9.45	9.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.37	17.70	17.35	17.60
July .....	16.95	17.17	16.90	17.12

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	9.87	9.87	9.85	9.85
July .....	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.70	9.70	9.65	9.70
July .....	9.60	9.62	9.57	9.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.70	17.80	17.70	17.72
July .....	17.20	17.85	17.12	17.17

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	9.85	9.87	9.80	9.85
July .....	9.81	9.80	9.75	9.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.67	9.70	9.62	9.70
July .....	9.60	9.62	9.62	9.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.75	17.75	17.50	17.65
July .....	17.25	17.27	17.22	17.25

words, the United States supplied 56 per cent. of the imports of Canada in the seven months ending with January last, the United Kingdom supplied 27 per cent., and the remaining portions of the world, 17 per cent.

This large importation from the United States by Canada is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Canadian tariff permits the introduction of products from the United Kingdom on payment of only two-thirds the duty which goods from other parts of the world, including the United States, must pay.

#### THE VALONIA CROP.

The 1902 crop of this tanning material will not exceed 55 to 60,000 tons. The stocks in Smyrna and interior were reported at the end of September to be about 10,000 tons, making a total of about 65 to 70,000 tons, against the 1901 crop of 65,000 tons and 20,000 old 1899 and 1900 seasons' crop. This shows a deficiency of about 15,000 tons. The same can be said proportionately of the Greek crop, although the quality of the latter is far superior to that of 1901. Owing to the above position, shippers not only anticipate a recovery in present prices, but higher rates than those ruling during the early part of 1902.



The purity of your product will not be affected by fumes, odors or gases arising from the use of

## Lord's Water Purifying Chemicals

They are absolutely non-volatile and are compounded especially to remove the particular kind of boiler scale.

Send sample to us for analysis & GEO. W. LORD CO., 2238-50 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia

## MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.	2.25
Concent, tank, 15 to 10% per unit.	2.20
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.	2.30@10c
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.	2.20@10c
Unground tank, 9 and 25%, ton.	21.00@
Unground tank, 6 and 35%, ton.	17.00@
Ground raw bone, per ton.	22.00@
Ground steam bone, per ton.	18.00@

## HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg., ton.	425.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lbs., avg., ton.	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs., avg., ton.	50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.	35.00

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.	9.82@
Prime steam.	6@
Neutral.	10.50@10.62@
Compound.	7.50

## STEARINES.

Oleo.	10%
Lard.	11
Grease, W.	6@ 6%
Tallow.	7
Grease, B.	8
Grease, Y.	5%

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.	82
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.	50
Lard Oil, No. 1.	48
Lard Oil, No. 2.	46
Oleo Oil, extra.	9@ 9%
Oleo Oil, No. 2.	9%
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.	74
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.	74

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.	6@ 6%
No. 2.	4%
Edible.	7@ 7%
City renderers'.	5@ 6%

## GREASE.

Brown.	4@ 4%
Yellow.	4@ 4%
White, A.	7@ 7%
Bone.	5@ 5%

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.	4@ 5%
Boraxic acid, crystal to powdered.	10@ 11%
Borax.	7@ 8
Sugar.	
Pure, open kettle.	3@ 3%
White, clarified.	4@ 4%
Plantation, granulated.	4@ 4%
Yellow, clarified.	4@ 4%
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	42.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.	2.75
Casing salt, in bbls., 230 lbs., 2X and 3X.	1.20

## COOPERAGE.

Terces.	\$1.12
Barrels.	92%

## BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

## CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.	\$1.25
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.	2.40
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.	5.00
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.	17.65

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.	11.60
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.	22.00
Two, 8 and 10 lb. tins.	\$1.75 per lb.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## BARRELED BEEF AND TORK.

Extra plate beef.	\$18.00
Plate beef.	14.00
Extra mess beef.	10.50
Prime mess beef.	11.00
Beef hams.	Not quoted
Rump butts.	11.00
Mess Pork, repacked.	18.25
Extra clear pork.	20.50

## DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.	12%
Inside.	13%
Outsides.	12
Knuckles.	12%
Reg. cloids.	10%

## SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.	14
Skinned Hams.	14%
Shoulders.	10
Picnics.	10
Breakfast Bacon.	17%

## LARD.

Pure leaf kettle, rendered, per lb., tcs.	10%
Lard substitute, tcs.	7%
Lard compound.	7%
Barrels.	1/2c. over tcs.
Half barrels.	1/2c. to 1c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1c. to 1c. over tcs.

## BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.	018
California, boneless.	014
Rolled Shoulders.	013

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib Bellies.	10.20
Short Clears.	
Plates, Regular.	9.10

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.	12
Beef middles, set of 67 ft.	40
Beef bungs, each.	45
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.	45
Hog bungs, exports.	5
medium, each.	2
small, each.	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.	65

## SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.	15
German Salami.	15
Holsteiner.	12
D'Arles H. C.	19
Italian Salami.	19
Cervelat.	13
Bologna.	5%
Frankfurts.	7%
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.	6%
Tongue.	8%
Compressed Ham.	11%
Berliner Ham.	9
Poulard.	7%
Veal Ham.	7%
Pork Sausage.	8@ 9

## VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.	3.25
Snouts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.	1
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.	4.50

## BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.	6
Hanging tenders.	4%
Flank steak.	9
Trimmings.	4%
Shanks.	5%
Flanks (rough).	5%
Brains.	4
Kidneys.	6%
Beef suet.	25
Sweetbreads.	35
Oxtails.	35
Livers.	4
Hearts.	8
Tongues.	11%
Clean tripe (reg.).	35
Clean tripe (H. C.).	35

## CALVES.

Carcass.	7@11
Fores.	5@ 6
Hinds.	5@ 6
Hinds.	5@ 6
Sweetbreads.	45c
Livers.	50c

## MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).	13@14
Yearlings (carcass).	11@12
Wethers (carcass).	10@11
Wethers (racks).	7@8
Mutton (racks).	7@8
Mutton, legs.	14
Mutton, breasts.	5@6
Mutton, stews.	5@6
Lamb (racks).	9@10
Lamb, loins.	14
Lamb, saddles.	14
Lamb, legs.	14
Lamb tongue.	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.	5c. per lb.

## PORK.

Dressed hogs.	9
Tenderloins.	18
Pork loins.	10%
Spare ribs.	6%
Butts.	9%
Shoulders.	9%
Shoulders (skinned).	9%
Trimmings.	7%
Pigs' tails.	4%
Hearts (per lb.).	2
Leaf Lard.	9%
Heads (rough).	4
Hocks.	6
Cheek meat.	2
Neck bones.	2
Backfat.	2
Flins (per lb.).	2
Kidneys (per lb.).	2
Pigs' feet (rough).	24
Pigs' feet (cleaned).	3
Brains (per lb.).	8
Snouts and ears.	4
Tongues.	9

## SOUTH WATER STREET

## VEAL.

Carcass.	50 to 60 lbs.
Fores.	65 to 75 lbs.
Hinds.	50 to 125 lbs.
Loins.	5
Seconds.	10@11

## BUTTER.

Firlets.	22


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**NEW YORK CITY**  
**LIVE CATTLE.**

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 6.

	BEEF	COWS	CALVES	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City	1,286	—	2,358	12,720	9,631
Sixtieth St.	2,373	80	8,276	8,950	11
Fortieth St.	—	—	—	—	15,310
West Shore R. R.	3,019	61	—	571	—
Lehigh Valley R. R.	1,923	—	—	—	3,042
Weehawken	1,192	—	—	1,117	—
Scattering	—	—	96	72	—
Totals	9,808	141	10,730	23,430	27,994
Totals last week	9,757	139	7,508	27,412	24,782

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle	Live sheep	Qrs. of beef
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Bovic	213	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovic	146	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	3,360
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Bovic	354	1,067	1,900
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minonomee	350	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	400	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Boyle	354	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Menominee	350	—	1,900
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minnetonka	400	—	1,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	900
W. Daniels, Ss. Mongolian	201	—	—
Doud & Keifer, Ss. Corby Castle	177	—	—
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	2,650
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,150

Total exports	3,065	1,067	18,410
Total exports last week	1,945	1,732	11,300
Boston exports this week	—	—	1,367
Baltimore exports this week	870	1,581	2,561
Philadelphia exports this week	—	1,42	—
Portland exports this week	—	1,408	—
Newport News exports this week	556	—	—
To London	2,818	7,742	—
To Liverpool	1,937	2,648	22,534
To Glasgow	701	—	—
To Manchester	177	—	—
To Southampton	—	—	3,850
Total exports to all ports	5,633	2,648	33,826

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.35	2	\$5.65
Medium to fair native steers	4.75	2	5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers	4.15	2	4.65
Oxen and stags	2.50	2	4.75
Bulls and ry cows	1.00	2	4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.35	2	7.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.	—	—	—
Live veal calves, good to prime, 100 lbs.	\$8.50	2	\$8.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	7.85	2	7.95
Hogs, medium	7.75	2	7.95
Hogs, light to medium	7.65	2	7.50
Pigs	7.80	2	8.00
Roughs	6.85	2	7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	each	—	—	
Spring lambs, good to choice	each	\$8.00	2	6.50
Spring lambs, common to fair	each	—	5.50	
Winter lambs, calls	each	—	5.00	
Winter lambs, choice (per 100 lbs.)	—	8.00	—	
Winter lambs, good (per 100 lbs.)	—	7.50	—	
Winter lambs, com. to fair (per 100 lbs.)	—	7.00	—	
Winter lambs, calls (per 100 lbs.)	—	6.00	—	
Sheep, selected	—	7.00	—	
Sheep, medium to good	—	6.50	—	
Sheep, calls	—	5.50	—	

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESS:

Choice native, heavy	7% 2	85%	—
Choice native, light	7% 2	85%	—
Common to fair, native	—	7% 2	85%

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	7% 2	75%	—
Choice native, light	—	7% 2	75%
Native, do. to fair	—	6% 2	65%
Choice Western, heavy	—	7% 2	65%
Choice Western, light	—	6% 2	65%
Good to choice heifers	—	6% 2	65%
Common to fair, Texan	—	5% 2	65%
Choice cows	—	6% 2	65%
Common to fair cows	—	5% 2	65%
Good to choice oxen and stags	—	6% 2	65%
Common to fair oxen and stags	—	5% 2	65%
Fleshy bologna bulls	—	4% 2	65%

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	—	12	13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	—	12	13
Grassers, per lb.	—	12	13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.	—	10% 2	11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	—	9	10
Calves, country dressed, common	—	6% 2	8% 2

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	—	10% 2	10% 2
Hogs, heavy	—	9% 2	9% 2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	—	9% 2	10% 2
Hogs, 100 lbs.	—	9% 2	10% 2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	—	9% 2	10% 2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	each	—	—	
Spring lambs, good	each	\$7.00	2	8.00
Spring lambs, common to fair	each	4.00	2	5.00
Winter lambs, choice	—	—	14	—
Winter lambs, common	—	9	11	—
Sheep, choice	—	—	12	—
Sheep, medium to good	—	10	11	—
Sheep, calls	—	8	8	8% 2

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.	—	15% 2	15% 2
Roosters, young, per lb.	—	13	—
Roosters, old, per lb.	—	10	—
Turkeys, per lb.	—	15	—
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair	50% 2	3.00	—
Red Head, per pair	50% 2	2.00	—
Ruddy, per pair	50% 2	1.50	—
Mallard, per pair	50% 2	1.00	—
Ducks, average Western, per pair	80% 2	1.00	—
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pair	70% 2	.80	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1.12% 2	.37	—
Pigeons, live, per pair	30% 2	.35	—

## GAME.

English snipe, per dozen	—	1.50	2.00
Plover, golden, per dozen	—	2.75	3.00
Grass, per dozen	—	1.50	3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair	50% 2	3.00	—
Red Head, per pair	50% 2	2.00	—
Ruddy, per pair	50% 2	1.50	—
Mallard, per pair	50% 2	1.00	—
Teal, per pair	25% 2	.60	—
Common, per pair	20% 2	.25	—

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	—	13% 2	14% 2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	—	13	—
Smoked hams, heavy	—	13	—
California hams, smoked, light	—	10% 2	11% 2
California hams, smoked, heavy	—	10% 2	11% 2
Smoked bacon, boned	—	14	—
Smoked bacon (rib in)	—	13	—
Dried beef sets	—	13	—
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	—	15	—
Smoked beef shoulders	—	10% 2	11% 2
Pickled bellies, heavy	—	10% 2	11% 2
Fresh pork loins, city	—	14	14% 2
Fresh pork loins, Western	—	14	14% 2

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-80 lbs., cut, per 100	—	—	—
bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—	—	—
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100	—	—	—
bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—	—	—
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones,	—	—	—
per 2,000 lbs.	—	—	—
Hoofs	—	—	15.00
Horns, 7% oz. and over, steers, first qual.	\$250	2	200

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongues	—	60c. to 75c. a piece	—
Calves' head, scalded	—	40c. to 45c. a piece	—
Sweet breads, veal	—	25c. to 75c. a pair	—
Sweet breads, beef	—	15c. to 25c. a pair	—
Calves' liver	—	35c. to 50c. a piece	—
Beef kidneys	—	10c. to 12c. a piece	—
Mutton kidneys	—	2c. to 3c. a piece	—
Livers, beef	—	60c. to 75c. a piece	—
Hearts, beef	—	7c. to 8c. a piece	—
Rolls, beef	—	12c. a lb.	—
Tenderloins, beef	—	20c. to 3	

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50
Nitrate of Soda—future	1.90
Nitrate of soda, spot	2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton	12.50
Dried blood, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.	2.70
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate	20.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	14.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	2.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.00
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undrilled, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.50
The same, dried	3.75

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.	\$8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 25 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.)	1.00
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.05
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.30

## OCEAN FREIGHT.

Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/
Oil cake	7/6	8/
Bacon	10/	15/
Lard, tapers	10/	15/
Cheese	17/6	25/
Butter	20/	30/
Tallow	10/	15/
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/
Pork, per bbl.	1/6	2/

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, April 1/7%. Cork, for orders, 2/1%.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended April 4, with comparative tables:

## PORK, BARRELS.

	Week, April 4,	Week, Nov. 1, 1902,	to April 4,
	1903.	1902.	1903.
United Kingdom	1,225	1,642	16,428
Continent	145	1,277	10,273
South & C. Am.	403	76	8,935
West Indies	963	767	29,031
Br. N. A. Col.	13	17	2,922
Other countries	10	25	531
Totals	2,759	3,804	65,120

## BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom	11,302,595	14,951,669	236,779,275
Continent	536,025	955,113	227,978
South & C. Am.	105,275	127,475	2,694,235
West Indies	212,725	100,300	5,348,772
Br. N. A. Col.	13	17	2,922
Other countries	6,225	11,225	2,173,525
Totals	2,759	12,162,845	10,736,914

## LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom	7,529,714	5,662,774	125,847,553
Continent	2,453,635	5,455,094	127,751,218
South & C. Am.	174,225	220,800	7,229,015
West Indies	503,900	312,515	4,886,965
Br. N. A. Col.	920	—	137,900
Other countries	94,520	117,140	1,356,100
Totals	10,736,914	11,768,582	279,805,751

## RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon	Pork, and Hams,	Lard,
From—	Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.
New York	7,763	5,277,350	6,776,730
Boston	168	2,767,800	1,068,685
Portland, Me.	—	2,020,200	577,250
Philadelphia	20	271,750	1,388,726
Baltimore	743	500,770	490,228
New Orleans	65	26,650	44,545
St. John, N. B.	—	1,257,602	232,800
Mobile	—	31,725	177,950
Totals	2,759	12,162,845	10,736,914

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1902,	Nov. 1, 1901,	to
April 4, 1903.	April 5, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	13,624,000	14,382,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	276,314,055	313,576,932
Lard, lbs.	279,908,751	263,063,805

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## THE LUNKENHEIMER

## The Lunkhenheimer

Victor Gate Valves are modern high-pressure valves, strictly first-class and constructed to give satisfaction. Made in standard sizes from 2 in. up, in screw and flange ends, with stationary or rising spindles, with and without by-pass, for 175 lbs. working pressures. Wearing parts made of bronze. Compact, heavy, durable, low priced.

Specify the "Victor;" warranted to satisfy. Write for catalogue of high-grade Brass and Iron Engineering Specialties.

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO.  
Sole Makers and Patentees, CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:  
26 Cortlandt St., New York.  
55 Great Dover Street,  
London.



## "VICTOR" GATE VALVES

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Beef, extra London mess, 83s. 3d. Pork—prime mess, western, 86s. 3d. Hams, short cut, 53s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland light, 50s.; short rib, 54s.; long clear middles, light, 51s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 52s.; short clear, 53s.; clear bellies, 52s.; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 41s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tiercs, 51s.; American refined, in pails, 50s. 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 59s.; do., finest colored 69s. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d. Turpentine spirits, 44s. Rosin, common, 5s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 5 1/4d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 1 1/2d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s. 4 1/2d.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam \$10.15; city steam, \$9.60@ \$9.80; refined, continent, \$10.55; do., South America, \$11; do., kegs, \$12.25; compound, \$7.37 1/2@ \$7.75.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; slow; steady; \$6.90@7.60.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; steady; \$7.10@7.42 1/2.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; slow; \$7.10@ \$7.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 2,500; steady; \$7@7.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$7.10@7.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 10 cars; 10c higher; \$7.70@7.95.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

## SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	12,000	1,000
Kansas City	100	2,000	800
St. Louis	150	1,000	...

## MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Chicago	2,000	28,000	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	5,000	1,500
Omaha	4,000	3,000	9,000

## TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Chicago	4,000	15,000	12,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,000	4,500	500
Omaha	6,000	6,000	9,000

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Chicago	16,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,000	5,000
St. Louis	—	—	—
Omaha	4,000	6,000	4,000

## THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

Chicago	10,000	20,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	3,000
St. Louis	8,000	3,500	1,000
Omaha	3,500	4,900	3,500

## MORDANTING WOOL WITH CHROME.

Experiments made with separate lots of wool and different mordanting agents gave the following results:

The mordants used were (1) 1.5 per cent. of the weight of the wool of potassium bichromate and 3 per cent. of lactolin. (2) Same as No. 1, with the addition to the mordanting bath, after one hour's boiling, of 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid. (3) 1.5 per cent. of potassium bichromate, 3 per cent. of vegetalin and 3 per cent. of acetic acid. (4) 1.25 per cent. of potassium bichromate, 3 per cent. of lignorosin and 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid. Each lot was next boiled for an hour with 3 per cent. of its weight of lactic acid and 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid to secure the reduction of the chromic acid present in it. All four lots were then dyed and the dyeings compared. That obtained upon the wool mordanted according to formula 2 was the deepest, the next in order being given by 3 and the palest by 4. A determination of the chromium left in the mordanting bath showed that this had been absorbed to the following extents: In the case of 1, 80; 2, 100, and 3 and 4, 10 per cent. Lactolin, when employed along with sulphuric acid, reduces the chromic acid better than vegetalin. The last is superior, however, to tartar in this respect.

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## MUST NOT MIX THE SAUSAGES.

The Swiss butchers are heeled with a sausage kick. It comes of the following government regulation:

The Canton of Geneva has recently passed a law which makes it compulsory that butchers who sell horse sausages must wrap them up in blue paper, so as to avoid confusion. The butchers are in high dudgeon, and have complained to the Federal authorities that the new law interferes with the freedom of commerce.

"Freedom of Commerce" is good. What the Canton of Geneva is evidently at is to prevent a confusion of commerce. Everybody doesn't like equine links.

## SOCIETY BELLE A BUTCHER.

A correspondent sends the following social and meat item from Alton, Ill.: "Because of the strike in the plant of the Alton Packing Company there is a great help famine in the retail department as well as elsewhere. All the bosses and office forces are at work in the slaughter pens and packing departments and clerks are scarce in the retail shop.

Miss Tillie Schless, daughter of Balsar Schless, president of the company and one of the wealthiest men in Alton, and herself a society belle, to help keep things moving has been booking telephone orders, wrapping up meats and doing the work of two or three clerks in the retail department of the packing plant."

## A FROG LEG COMPANY.

All sorts of companies form in and curious food products come out of the Northwest. Now a party of South Milwaukee, Wis., men who have been studying up on frogology have decided to form a company to grow frogs for the market. A swamp will be rented. It will be stocked with tadpoles of proper ancestry. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been asked for frog books. No order has yet been placed for toadstools and other necessary furniture. The inducement is 60c. per lb. for good big fat legs.

## SWEETBREADS OF VEAL.

Sweetbreads are only of value for food when the animal is young. There is one in the throat, long and slender, and one near the heart—the pancreatic gland. In a grown cow these glands have become so hard that they are of no food value. The glands of a calf are preferred to those of a lamb. Heart sweetbreads are much larger and of better flavor than those of the throat. For all purposes of cooking sweetbreads are first blanched. They are soaked for three hours in different waters, one hour in each water, with a pinch of salt added to the fresh water when it is changed. When the sweetbreads are drained, after they have been soaked and cold water placed on them, heat them until they come to the boiling point, and drain and place them in cold water in a mould with a weight over them. Lard them a little. After this put them in a frying pan with pork skin. Let them simmer in a strong white broth until they have cooked for forty minutes in the oven. The sweetbreads will not color very much, but will be evenly cooked.

Still another method of cooking sweetbreads which have been blanched is to season them with salt and pepper, put a tablespoonful of sweet oil over them and broil them on both sides. Serve them with a little lemon butter squeezed over them.

There are many other ways of cooking sweetbreads, none of which take much time or trouble, provided they have been well blanched at the beginning. They are nice prepared as follows: Clean two heart sweetbreads. Cover them with boiling water. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a teaspoonful

of salt, a slice of onion and ten pepper corns. Simmer the sweetbreads for twenty minutes in the liquid, then drop them in cold water. Cut bacon in slices as thin as a wafer. Divide these slices into squares. Season the sweetbreads with salt and pepper, and roll them in melted butter and flour. String the bacon and sweetbreads on small skewers, and place them in a hot oven, on a pan, for about ten minutes. Serve each skewer of meat on a slice of toast. Care must be taken not to let the sweetbreads get too firm and hard. Cook them quickly, says the "Tribune."

## THE POULTRY "CINCH" BUSTED.

Lebanon, Ind., has what it is pleased to call a "poultry trust." The man with the "inside information" on the subject says:

"The poultry trust has invaded Lebanon and a war among poultry dealers is imminent. A representative of Samuel Werner & Co., of New York, arrived here and established a branch office in opposition to E. R. Jaques & Co. and Fear & Co. Prices on all classes of poultry were advanced by the new firm. So far the other houses have not met the advance.

"The local companies say that they were importuned to join the trust and were informed that unless they did so the trust would force them out of business here. They say that the location of the branch office here is the first step in the attempt to carry out the threat. The local dealers say they will fight to the end."

Just what there is in the poultry situation to "fight to the end" about is not disclosed. If the "trust" pays more than the "local dealers" do for chickens then the producer will say, "Howdy, glad you come." If the intruder is going to break the price to the public the consumer will give him the glad hand. Whichever way it goes the upheaval of feeling shows that some people about Lebanon and other places have been enjoying what the street gamin calls a "cinch." Chickens are pretty high anyhow.

## A LEGEND ABOUT THIS HERD.

There is a legend about this herd that whenever a parti-colored calf is born some member of the Shirley family will shortly die. The tradition is that a black calf was born at Chartley at the time of the downfall of the House of Ferrers. But human ingenuity did its best to checkmate fate by making away with suspicious-looking calves the moment they were born. Should the worst happen to the herd other wild cows will yet remain. Lord Tankerville's fine herd at Chillingham, in Northumberland, is still healthy and numerous. These, too, are white, but their markings are a reddish brown. The black and white bulls and cows of Cadzow Forest, in Lanarkshire, are larger and finer than any of their English-bred relatives; and, when fears for the continuance of the Chartley herd seem justified, it is encouraging to remember that only a generation ago the Duke of Hamilton's cattle at Cadzow were reduced by rinderpest to nine. A few years later they numbered three score.

## THE ANCIENT HEREFORDS.

The only white-faced (Hereford) cattle one is liable to see on the Continent of Europe are in art gallery paintings. An artist in 1647. It is in The Hague gallery. It thus seems that the steers of Job's time came over long ago.

## MUSTN'T HAVE LOBSTER MEAT.

The meat men and others of Maine must not be in possession of "mutilated lobster cooked or uncooked" after April 2. The legislature of that State has just passed a law saying that such possession "shall be prima facie evidence that they are not of the required length." Lobster must be sold in the shell whole.

## HELPS CLERKS.

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it:

### AN ACT.

Relative to the sale of adulterated articles by clerks and others.

Section 1. Clerks and all employees, excepting superintendents and managers, shall be exempt from the penalties imposed upon the sale of adulterated articles.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## A GOLDEN CALF.

A calf nine weeks old sold for \$4,000. Henry Stevens & Son, of Lacona, N. Y., bought the infant bovine. It is a bull calf, whose mother is the famous Holstein-Friesian Milker Sadie Vale Concordia that gave in 60 days milk that yielded 220 lbs. of butter, an average of 3 2-3 lbs. of butter per day. She's a mortgage lifter, and the calf is believed to be a good mine, from a dairy point of view.

## INFANT VEAL IN NEW JERSEY.

The authorities in Trenton, N. J., are still after the "bob" veal offenders. If some of the unscrupulous farmers who kill their calves, almost before the eyes of the bovine infants are open, were jailed for this bob veal business the trouble would soon end. It takes longer to kill a tree by pruning it than it does to whack at the roots. Who knows, for instance, that a "bob" was killed or was a still born? Strange things happen.

## KILLED NEGRO LADED WITH HAMS.

Wm. H. Earle's butcher shop at Norwood, in the town of Warwick, R. I., has been robbed several times lately. Earle is the village butcher. Last week John Paine heard a midnight noise. He saw a figure. It would not halt. He loaded it with lead from a shotgun. The form dropped. It was a negro. He was loaded down with eggs and hams from Earle's wagon. No one knows the dusky culprit. There has been a gang of New York thieves operating along the Sound. This may be one of its scouts.

## MARY'S HAM LAMB.

A Riverina, Australia, sheep breeder says that this is the real story of Mary's little lamb:

"Mary had a wrinkly ram,  
She fed him up with care;  
What do you think comprised his fleece?  
Short fibres, kemp, and hair."

Shearers nabbed the fatted ram,  
And slipped his shaggy coat.  
They found, when cooked, his luscious ham  
Was eland—sheep and goat.

The closing stanza has been added as a fitting obituary of the half-breed, hair-wooled thing.

## BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

John Fisher, a respected retired German butcher at Rome, N. Y., is dead at the age of 81 years.

Franz A. Wagner, Sr., the retired butcher of Chambersburg, N. J., died at De Land, Fla., last week.

Al Eustis, of the Butte Butchering Co., Butte, Mont., has died at Gilroy, Cal.

## MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

The Fulton Market, Chicago, fire caused damage to the extent of over \$100,000.

A fire at Central Lake, Mich., burned H. E. Hutton's meat market.

J. F. Otis' market at Fairfield, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

Cooke & Coolidge, the provision dealers at Rockland, Mass., have assigned.

Mr. Sampson's butcher shop was damaged by fire at Dover, N. J., last week.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The butchers and restaurants at Denver, Mich., have a strike situation of their own. Seventy-four restaurants are closed.

The provision stores of Amesbury, Mass., have decided to close Wednesday afternoons until Sept. 1.

A public market will be opened at Ephrata, Pa., on Saturday, April 25.

The Buffalo, N. Y., City Council is preparing plans for a new market to replace the old one in that city.

David Hewes, proprietor of the big market at Ninth and Los Angeles streets, Los Angeles, Cal., offers his stalls rent free for three months.

Herman Ahrens, butcher and chairman of the Chicago County Hospital Committee, denies the allegation that the hospital butcher shop is unclean.

The failure of the Palmerston, Can., pork packing plants for \$43,000 is another lesson in inexperienced co-operation. This was a farmers' co-operative plant.

Councilman Emerson wishes a market in the East End of Cincinnati, and he says this about it:

"I think Cedar and East Madison, where circuses usually locate, would be a good place for the market house, but I am not particular as to the location, and the purpose of my resolution is to feel the pulse of the East End people."

Jeremiah Quin says that the death of G. F. Swift will not affect the business of the small packer, who esteemed the big man for his many high personal traits.

The slaughterhouse at Sixth and Locust streets, Lebanon, Pa., now being built by Milton Hershberger, will be used by two local butchers.

"Louisville dispatches" are working up another \$1,000,000 packinghouse scheme under the magic touch of Boston and New York capitalists.

That was a pretty small-souled fellow at Trenton, N. J., who took a gang of loafers down to Swift & Company's local box and forced the manager, after threats of trouble, to raise the Stars and Stripes from half to full staff. A man who does not respect the dead is a coward.

### NEW SHOPS.

Chas. Keil has opened his new market on Galion street, Sycruss, O.

S. A. Davis & Co. have opened their meat store in the Bates building, Topeka, Kan.

Chas. Gabe and Chas. Culver will open a meat market in Henshaw, Ky., in a few days.

J. J. McConnell has completed his new market at Newfoundland, N. J.

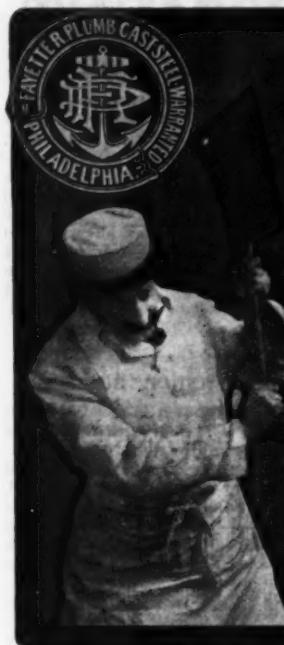
C. W. Talcott opened his market in Utica, N. Y.

David Howard, the butcher at West Lebanon, Pa., has opened a meat market at 42 Walnut street, Lebanon.

The P. C. Halleran Company is the new provision corporation at Norfolk, Conn. Capital \$5,000.

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### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Butcher Association members and other shop owners of Tacoma, Wash., have come to the following conclusion:

"While we have decided that there is really no use in staying open until all hours of the night as a regular thing, and have fixed on 6 o'clock for closing, that is the hour at which laboring men are returning home from their day's work and is the only opportunity they have to take home a bit of meat if that notion strikes them. Therefore I have no doubt the interpretation of the agreement will be elastic enough to cover this trade and the doors will not be barred until these citizens have passed to their homes."

The Buffalo butchers are, almost to a man, members of the local Retail Butchers' Association. They are very slow in renewing their market licenses. The license fee is \$15 for each permit, and there are 500 butchers. The Mayor's secretary last Saturday made the following statement in re delinquents:

"The city will take action against delinquents very soon. It won't be any milk and water crusade, either. The police will be instructed to arrest meat dealers doing business without licenses and they will be prosecuted promptly."

The Watertown (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association has passed resolutions of respect for the late Oscar C. Lewis, of that city.

The Meat Cutters' Union of St. Joseph, Mo., is working on a local Sunday closing agreement. No butcher yet seen has refused to sign the document. Secretary Raymond, of the organization said:

"A week ago yesterday we secured signatures to the agreement. There are about 150 retail meat dealers in St. Joseph and probably half this number have been in the habit of keeping open Sundays. A majority of them are suburban markets. I believe that we will get every shop in the city to close on Sunday."

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. Erskine has bought John Neal's interest in their market at Rankin, Ill.

Arthur Choquette has bought E. C. Chapman's store, corner River and Sayles street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Thomas W. Robinson bought of Charles M. Jones & Co. the Hotchkiss House in Oxford, N. Y. Mr. Robinson runs the Washington market at Norwich.

A. C. Mount purchased the Monmouth Junction, Pa., market of Mr. Stout, of Jamesburg.

The Star grocery and meat market at Fremont, Wash., has moved to the corner of Fremont avenue and Blewett street.

J. W. Rose has bought D. A. Redner's meat market at 1012 State street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. Simmons, the marketman at Main and Broad streets, Bridgewater, Mass., has taken two of his clerks into partnership.

Richard King has purchased the Resch market at Merrill, Wis.

Ed. Wells bought Mr. Pullen's market in Hannibal, N. Y.

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